CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for Sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,966—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer.....	12th Sept.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th ,,
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7393	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th ,,
*PENINSULAR.....	5294	A. G. Cubitt....	24th ,,
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin .....10th Sept. 1903.	
DUMBEA.....	5,897	Le Coispellier ... 8th Oct. 1903.	
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi..... 5th Nov. 1903.	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guionnet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ....P. Ivelich		4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...C. Bellen.....		4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR ....P. Ivelich		4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...C. Bellen.....		4,194	1st Jan. 19 4.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich.	4,295	18th Sept. 1903
* † NIPPON.....	G. Klanst erger...	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON .....G. Klansberger...6,317			23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 19th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350); London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

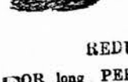
Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
BRITANNIA....	T. Blaikie.....	...1st Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	...30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hust	...7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell.....	...30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.....	...8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

A CATECHISM
ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.
Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne ?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards ?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India ?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos ?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc., Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," from COLOMBO and AUSTRALIA, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Prince's Dock, Shed "K."

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

RECLAMATIONS AT TANK BUNDER AND MAZAGON.

CONTRACTORS are reminded that Tenders, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, must be delivered to the SECRETARY, Bombay Port Trust, before 1 P.M (gun fire) on FRIDAY, 11th instant.

Bombay, 9th September, 1903.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, late of 23 Down Street, Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, England, European, deceased, who died at 26 Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, in the said County, on the 21st day of April, 1903, and of whose Property and Credits Letters of Administration with the Will of the said deceased annexed were on the 2nd day of September, 1903, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES BEGBIE, the duly Constituted Attorney of FREDERICK NORMAN GRIFFITH PROPERT, one of the Executors named in the said Will (for the use and benefit of and limited until he the said Frederick Norman Griffith Propert shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him from the said Court) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said James Begbie, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 3, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said Office on or before the 10th day of October, 1903, as after that date the said James Begbie as Attorney for the said Frederick Norman Griffith Propert will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Attorney (Administrator) shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently, shall be recognized.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1903.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Solicitors.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department: Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A. Oriel.
Principal of the Girls' Department: Miss KIMMINS, Z. B. M. M., &c., &c.
Assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
37, Broadway,
Madras.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1903, for the SUPPLY of Diets, etc. to the different Municipal and Plague Hospitals from 1st October, 1903, to 30th September, 1904.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc. can on payment of Rs 2 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this Contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into this office in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. until such deductions together with the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited with the contract will make up 10 per cent. on the contract amount or except the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MANECKSHAH CAWASHAH,
Acting Chief Accountant.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 2nd September, 1903.

IN THE SADAR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

MISC. NO. 1 OF 1903.

Before DAYARAM GIDUMAL, Esquire,
Judge of the said Court.

This 31st day of AUGUST 1903.

In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, and in the matter of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

WHEREAS there is now depending in the said Court a petition of 1. W. R. BEAUMONT and 2. L. L. TOMKINS, Executors of the deceased whereby the said Executors of the deceased pray for the grant to them of PROBATE of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, are hereby required to come to the said Court to see the proceedings and to lodge caveats against the grant of Probate of the Will of the said WILLIAM COOPER, deceased, and in default of appearance the Court will proceed to hear the said petition on the 27th day of October 1903, at 12 NOON, at Karachi, and to dispose of the matter according to law.—Dated this 31st day of August 1903.

By the Court,
DIALMAL,
Registrar, Sadar Court.

Karachi, 5th Sept. 1903.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG.
BANGKOK	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO,	SAIGON.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years	5 Per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 Months	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow,
Madras.	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Malacca.	Manilla	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TWELVE CORNER BENT

FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Bombay, July, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,

DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901..... £ 15,722,696
Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,150	12,375	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	89 11-16	= — 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	103	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1/4	= — 1/16
2 months hence	26 1/16	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	51 7/8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 18	= + 1
Berlin "	20 37 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	48 7	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months slight Bank Bills	3 1-2 pr ct	= do
6 " "	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= +1

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 7-8 pr ct	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-8

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 4d.

Rapeseed,—Yellow Guzerat, 34 3 4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 34. Sept.-Oct. Business done.

Rapeseed—Brown 32. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·32 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·63	5·33	5·23	5·20
+ 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May.
5·18	5·17	5 17	5·16
+ 7	+ 7	+ 7	+ 7

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	12,000
Do. last year	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·25 — 55
Futures, month of Dec.	9·56 — 14
Do. do. March	9·51 — 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-4 — 3-4
Futures, month of October	not received.
Do. do. January	do
Tone at close	do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th September, 1903:—

Cotton	2,672 bales.
Wheat	24,193 cwts.
Linseed	2,199 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	10,672 "
Gingellyseed	133 "
Poppyseed	1,048 "
Groundnuts	129 "
Castorseed	5,528 "
Rice	2,730 "
Myrabollams	1,991 "
Cottonseed	9,052 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 9,

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.		Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		Is. 41-32 at 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		Is. 4 1-4.
Do 6 do do		Is. 43-8 at 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-4
Marks 3 do do		138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		138
Shanghai 30 do do		188 1-2
Japan 30 do do		152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiet.

Cash		Rs. 98 14
1st Settlement		" 98 12

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore "	5	13	6
Yellow Guzerat "	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready			

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1	" 29-12
Hard Red	" 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	6,000 Bales
Imports	6,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·60	5·25
—5	—8

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·17	5·14	5·13	5·12
—6	—6	—5	—5

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·11	5·11
—6	—5

COTTON.—The local market is quiet for ready, Cotton, and Mills are buying to a moderate extent. New Crop is also quiet with little doing and rates as follows:—Good Broach Rs. 222 and Fully Good Bengals Rs. 172.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	89 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 1-4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and slightly irregular show a fall over a large area. The barometer is in slight excess of normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 21° and in moderate or slight defect to its north.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Cochin and Madras, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh in Cutch and at Veraval, Bombay and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The deviations from normal are small in most cases. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 78° at Neemuch, and the minimum from 82° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in most places. Humidity changes are small and irregular.

Rain fall has been local and scattered in character, the greatest amounts received being 3·05" at Indore and 2·55" at Neemuch.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient is steeper than it has been and weather continues favourable for showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	2	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	0	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	9	7	79
Total plague deaths to date	263,685	214,964	
Same date last year	6	3	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

McLELLAN—August 2, at Marks, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, Thomas Ralsford McLellan, suddenly, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASEY—August 30, at Maharanee Tea Estate, Tcong, the wife of J M Casey, Sanseipore, C.P., of a daughter.

GOUTIERE—August 1, at Unao, Oudh, the wife of Geo H de M Goutiere, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

STAGGS—September 6, at "Elmore Castle," Male Asylum Road, Madras, the wife of Captain V J Staggs, I S M D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JACOB—NEAME—August 13, at Calcutta, by the Revd Stokes, Charles Valentine Jacob, Assistant Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N-W P, to Ellen Lavinia Neame, grand-daughter of Major James George, of the British Army.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—August 17, at the New General Hospital, Calcutta, of malarial fever, Norah Gertrude De Jersey, wife of Robert Durie Browne, and eldest daughter of the late Major Henry J Thomas, H M's 57th Regt, of Fusiliers, aged 40 years, 6 months and 15 days.

DICKSON—September 2, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Mabel Clare, the beloved wife of Captain J H Dickson, Supply and Transport Corps, and eldest daughter of Sir Wollaston Knocker, C. B. of Castle Hill, House, Dover.

FRENCH—September 3, at Lucknow, of typhoid, Hugh Davis Tay French, Indian Forest Service, aged 40 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 46m. Sun sets, 6h, 8m. High water, 0 59m., 1-3a. Low water, 6-49m, 7 9 .

Fourth Criminal Session.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Rovers' Football Club, Benefit Match in aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., on the 11th instant.—Parcel mail for Japan close at 5 p. m., to-day.

THE MUSCAT MURDER CASE.—In our report of the murder case against Lalkhan walad Allikhan, it was stated that the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of grave and sudden provocation. This was not quite correct. The recommendation was made only on the ground of provocation.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—This examination will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday, 22nd, Wednesday, 23rd, Thursday, 24th, and Friday, 25th September. The examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, and F. K. Wadia, solicitor.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—Laximan Krishna, a Hindu boy aged three years and a half, residing with his parents in Kamatipoora, while attempting to cross over from Kamatipoora 14th Lane to the opposite side of Foras Road on Tuesday, was accidentally knocked down by a pair of horses attached to a carriage, which was then being driven along Foras Road by one J. J. Hogan, a horse trainer in the Bombay Stable Company. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over the child's fracturing both his legs and causing severe injuries to his head and stomach. The child was removed to the Bai Motlabai Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition. Hogan tried to pull up, but could not do so in time to avert the accident.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Abdula Husein and Mahomed Subhan, Mahomedans, with house-breaking with intent to steal. Evidence showed that on Saturday last about noon the accused broke into the house of a Hindu [illegible] while the latter was away from home. Some of the neighbours noticed the accused in the house of the complainant and managed to secure the first accused, while the other effected his escape, but was subsequently arrested. The second accused admitted three previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted both the accused of the charge, and sentenced the first to six months' and the second to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was also sentenced to two months' solitary confinement, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhatildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Nagar Phula, Manekchand Divji, and Keshi, a woman, were charged with attempting to cheat Nemidas Babaji, a goldsmith in Mumbadevi Road, in respect of Rs. 1,400. It appeared that the first accused was for some time in the employ of the complainant, who had expressed his desire for marriage. The first accused undertook to get a wife for the complainant, and took him to Ahmedabad, Vadhwan, Palitana and several other places in Kathiawar in search of a wife. Eventually on the 2nd instant the complainant was taken to the Dharamshala at Didar, where the second and the third accused put in their appearances with a girl named Parvati. They had conspired with the first accused in order to cheat the complainant of Rs. 1,400. When the complainant inquired of the first accused as to whether he had got a suitable wife for him the latter introduced Parvati as the one he had found out for him. The second accused said that he was a brother to Parvati and the third accused was his wife. He said that he would charge Rs. 1,400 for dowry of Parvati. The accused then went to the house of the complainant where the bargain was eventually struck at Rs 1,400. However one of the complainants friends happened to come to his place when the marriage conference was going on, and recognised the second accused as one Morar who did not belong to the complainant's caste Matters took a different turn at once and Parvati confessed that she was a Brahamin by caste and was picked up at Ahmedabad by the accused, none of whom was related to her. the police were informed and the accused arrested in the complainant's room.—The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to twelve months the second to six months, and the third to three months rigorous imprisonment.

THE FIRE ON THE S.S. HILARIUS.

The fire which occurred on board the s. s. Hilarius in Prince's Dock on Tuesday, has not yet been extinguished the fire still smouldering in the No. 2 bunker. The bunkers and hatches were closed in order to extinguish the fire by pouring in carbonic acid. The operation commenced at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and lasted till 10 o'clock this morning. Eighteen flocks of acid were consumed, without any effect due it is believed to the pertholes and hatches not being air tight. The dock authorities deemed it advisable to remove the vessel in to the stream although they consider she is not in danger, only necessary precautions being taken. The steamer left the "F" Shed Princes Dock where she was berthed at 11-30 a.m., and anchored opposite the Cross Island. Water is still being poured in the bunker where the fire is smouldering.

JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the above fund are acknowledged with thanks by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir.

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar	25
Messrs Merwanji and Jijibhoy	101
Khan Bahadur C Dhunjibhoy, C I E, of Rawalpindi	50
Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit	50
Mr V Sequeira	50
Mr Lalooa	50
Mr T Hakumchand	50
Mr A E Tata	50
Khan Bahadur D Edulji, Dewan of Rajpipla,	25
Khan Bahadur D H Nanavati, Dewan of Chota Odepur	25
Khan Bahadur F Latifullah, J P	30
Dr H N Servai	25
Captain J Walsh	20
H W	20
Mr Fred Ingle	20
Mr J P Darcy	20

PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWILL, who was, on 1st May, 1902, convicted at Capetown of forging certain bills of exchange in the name of the late Cecil Rhodes, and was sentenced to two years' confinement in the House of Correction, Capetown, has been released, having served fifteen months of her sentence.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Alfred W. Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company in India, appeared, in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Mr. H. M. Mehta, doing business in Forbes Street, Bombay, to show cause why sanction should not be granted to prosecute him for making a false complaint, cheating, perjury, and extortion. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Colah, of Messrs Pestanji, Rustom and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the applicants, and Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors, appeared for the respondent. Mr. York-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. George Angus and Company.

Counsel on both sides having addressed the Court, his Worship observed that the respondent, Mr. Torkington, filed an information on the 6th January 1903, in which he charged the applicant, Mr. H. M. Mehta, with offences punishable under sections 4:2,483 and 486 of the Indian Penal Code, and sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889, and prayed for a summons to issue against him and for a search warrant to seize all rubbers in his shop and godown stamped "British Admiralty Quality." The respondent held himself out as the representative of Messrs George Angus and Company, which in fact he was, and alleged that the company were large manufacturers of rubber, and had for a period extending over several years manufactured sheets of rubber, which had come to be known in the Indian market by the distinctive name of the British Admiralty Quality rubber. He had also alleged that the company had exclusive use of that name, and the words had come to denote a special quality of rubber manufactured by that company and none other. On that information a process was issued against the applicant, in consequence of which he was induced to pay the respondent a large sum of money, in addition to Rs. 800, the amount of a bill of costs. Now the applicant submitted that the statements made by the respondent, that Messrs Angus and Company were the manufacturers of rubber, and that they had the exclusive use of the words British Admiralty Quality, and that the rubber was manufactured by that company only, were incorrect. All those points were admitted, and that sufficed to furnish a ground for the Court to base the order on the application. His Worship therefore held that a prima facie case was made out on which it was his duty to sanction the prosecution of the respondent on charges of perjury and of instituting a criminal proceeding against the applicant, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceeding when he filed his information on the 6th January 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJEE TLENTI.

On the application to Mr. Mankar, the Insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim, order.

RE AGA MAHOMED REBHANI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Mankar for a creditor, and by consent the insolvent was granted a week's interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS PATEL.

Mr. Bahadurji, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed. Counsel said the insolvent had business dealings at Ahmedabad, where he had contracted the whole of his debts. It was distinctly for the purpose of harassing his creditors that the insolvent had filed his petition in this court. The matter was adjourned, by order of the court.

RE MOHICHAND MULJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, his lordship ordered the clerk of the court to issue certificate for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition.

RE HARILAL JETHAJI.

Mr. Weldon, for the insolvent, applied for and interim order. Mr. Mankar opposed the application stating that his client had obtained a decree against the insolvent in the subordinate Judge's court at Surat for Rs. [illegible], and in order to defeat the insolvent absconded from Surat to prevent the decree from being executed, and came to Bombay and got into the service of one Dayabhoy Dhujee. The insolvent had also sold all his outstandings valued at Rs. 15,000 to one Dayabhoy Vessaji, and had also given undue preference to certain creditors.

The application was refused.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Fraser, Mr and Mrs and child	MacIntosh, Lt G H T
Gibson, Mr M H	Norman, Mr A
Gunter, Lt A C	Pryor, Mr and Mrs
Harrington, Miss	Robert, Mr A W
Lawrie, Mrs	Sturrock, Capt G C
MacNeil, Mr P	Scott, Rev H R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Awdry, Mr A	Mollard, Mr and Mrs
Atkinson, Lt-Col T F	Piessop, Maj and Mrs A
Buhrer, Mr C	Pearce, Mr A G
Barrow, Mr W F	Reeve, Mr R
Crump, L M	Saunders, Mr L W
Grey, Mr and Mrs W H and infant	Stael-Holstein, Baron De
Luard, Capt C E	Slingsby, Lt F W
Lewis, Lt	Bayley, Lieut W A
Merrimun, Lt B B	Parker Capt J
Milligan, Mr J	Pildham, Capt G R
Mercer, Mr & S	Mistowski, Mr A
Mayne, Mr A C	Rogers, Mr and Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

O'Brien, Capt A T	Robinson, Capt T G

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ARMAND, BE.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 11-20 a.m. per Messageries Maritimes Company, steamer "Armand Behic" from Prince's Dock shed K, Marseilles. There will be the usual medical inspection at 11 a.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's dock disinfecting shed at 10 a.m. with all their baggage.

Aga Mahomed Reza Mr	Thomas, S J Dr
Basserjee, Mr S N	Colomer, Mr
Clements, Messrs	Gilles, Mr and Mrs
Cobham, Captn	Cabanette, Mr and Mrs and baby
Cobham, Mrs and one baby	Barra, Mr
Cobbith, A T Mad, one girl and 2 infts	Jacques, Mr C
Dutt, Mr S K	Koohi Mr L
Fragaso, Mr W	Fidiere, Mr M
Hunard, Mr M	Heinery, Miss M
Herklots, Mr H	Castellet Mr ds
Holladd, Lieut E	Clapart, Mr
Kennedy Mr W W	Guy, Mr G F
Koebel, Lieut C E	Band, Mr
Kess, Mr W P	Peraldi, Mrs
Lizarahi, Miss	Martin, Mr and his wife
Mulkampt Mr	Finschi, Mr
Nicholson, Miss	Bandony, Mr
Pomeroy, Captn R S	Gleize, Mr and Mrs
Rosolik, F A Mr	Bertin, Mr A
Rosetto, F A, Miss and 1 boy	Reid, Mr
Rodgers, Mr J	Berthol, Mr
Rodgers, Mrs and Miss J	Gioia, Mr
Smith, Mr	Leotardi, Mr
Souza, Mr J S de	Mitchell, Mr
Stephen, Mr J	Maistre, Mr L and P
Trochu, Mr E	Pereira, Mr J
Thomas, Dr S J	Pereira, Mr E
Trochu, Mr E	

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September.

Government Resolution, General Department No. 4616 dated the 3rd September 1903 is published for information,

Bombay Light Horse.

Second Lieutenant Hough Southwell Symons, to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant G W Muir, transferred to the Supernumerary List, on the 17th November 1902.

Sergeant Francis Albert Reddie, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Symons, promoted.

The above to take effect from the 19th August 1903.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL L.P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September.

1. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps from 7th September 1903 and posted to No. 2 Company No. 3 Sub-division:—No. 907 Gr H L Aspden and No. 908 Gr C E Gould.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut., B. V. A.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cardium, 3,953 tons, Captain W Daniel, will sail to-day, for Batoum, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gadsby, 2,272 tons, Captain A Robinson sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kaisria, 653 tons, Captain T Hirst, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and five cattle and 10 deck passengers.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	Tipper	Zanzibar, &c	M M & Co
Deutschland bq	763	Nacoda	The Captain	
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Culma	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Byculla	1035	MacGregor		M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque		Captain
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-7 E Tajbhoy
Bancoora	2198	Hill		M M & Co
Okara	3439	Trousse		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Forbes		M M & Co
Kobinoor	1935	Mackinnon		T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Callers		Captain
Kerbella	1463	Hodgson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Banca	3791	Ferguson		P & O Co
Hugo	829	Andersen	Bombay	& Co
Kaloria	678	Hirst		M M & Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell		Bombay Co
Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	P & O Co
Cardium	3953	Daniell		W & A G & Co
Jeseric	3113	Shotton		W & A G & Co
Langdauk	246	Rous		W & A G & Co
Hilarius	1196	Sergent	Antwerp	12-9 J M & Co
Hiscines	994	DeLorme		1-9 B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B K	Maru	2731	Kori	Japan	11-9	N Y Kaisha
City of	Lucknow	2371	Miller	Karachi	12-9	K Nixon & Co
M A	Bebic	2819	Flandin	Marseilles	10-9	M M & Co
N	Lonsdale	3943	Lee	Antwerp	15-9	M M & Co
O	Gadsby	2272	Robinson	Marseilles	10-9	T M & Co

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CASHMERES, 54″, Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.

REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME

Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3, 54″.

OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS

Six Patterns, blue or black with white line, also made in the Newest Shades.

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Send for free Samples. We can make up if desired, and many Gentlemen purchase from us for the Voyage and for English Wear. We also obtain many Orders from England by each Mail, thus proving that Customers realise by the best of all tests, experience that our Cloths are better value than they secure at Home.

BUT IT IS BETTER

to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

We can send Cloths to your English Friends if desired and we are constantly asked to do so.

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PRICE LIST, per 100.	Rs.	a.
EL ALIENTO, in 50's	12	0
LA SEMIRAMIS, SPOTTED, in 100's	11	0
CAPITANA, CONCHAS TRABUCOS, in 50's	10	0
CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's	9	0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8	0
NOBLESSE, REINITAS, in 50's	8	0
PRIMROS, PRINCESAS, in 50's	7	0

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JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 53 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!! KOSSI SILKS!!!

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GENUINE KOSSI SILKS?

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Within 5 weeks we enrolled 226 Pupils in Bombay.

Ask any Pupil what they think of it, and get one to nominate you as a Pupil if you want a good turn done.

Type-writing on the blind touch system is now being taught.

TOWN and POSTAL should apply for Circulars and Press Opinions, sent free.

The terms are:—Rs. 10 for the 1st lesson, and Rs. 5 for each lesson up to the 21st to completion, or Rs. 75 if paid in advance for the full course, no other payments to make, no books to buy. Schools not less than 50 pupils, special on application.

Cheques, Orders, &c., should be crossed "The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.," payable to WARWICK PEELE, and addressed—

The SECRETARY,

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

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"The Times"

Nov. 26th, 1902.

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THEN ADDRESS a Post Card to us (K. B. Sharma) by putting down on the Post Card the name of a Bird or Animal.

We will send you the incidence of your FUTURE LIFE. It will contain all the facts, which you have undergone, and the things which you are experiencing at present, the condition in which you will be placed in future. It will further contain the profit or loss from speculations and races, happiness and misery, when the fortune will be favourable to you, what kinds of progeny you will have, how long you will live, whether you will derive benefit from a particular trade or profession, what kinds of marks are there on your body, on your hands and feets, and what kinds of fruits you will reap from them.

Besides it will contain the aspect of your life beneficial to Men and Women alike.

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The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8¼″ by 5½,″ and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1903.

BOMBAY TRADE FIGURES.

THE annual Trade and Navigation Returns of the Bombay Presidency, for the year ending 31st March last, show that, notwithstanding a large decrease in the coasting trade, there was an increase in the aggregate total of over a crore. The coasting trade is now about average. Last year it was abnormal, for it appears that a growth in that trade generally accompanies adverse seasonal conditions, by increasing the movements of grain coastwise. The value in the year reported upon was 2,688 lakhs. Foreign trade showed 3·48 crores to the good, nearly 4 per cent., the year thus being the largest in the decennial period. Imports of grain and pulse naturally fell off—by about thirteen lakhs; metals, machinery, oils and some of the manufactured articles proclaiming increased activity of the local industries as well as of the consuming power of the general population. Exports of Indian products advanced by 79 lakhs. But raw cotton, cotton twist, and yarn fell. The exports of 2,071 and 701 lakhs under those two heads stand second best in the decade, and the falling off has been accompanied by a considerable increase in the consumption of cotton by local mills and by an expansion in their production. An analysis of the figures reveals many interesting items. The result of the increasing popularity of cycles has brought down the imports of horses still further. But English horses for stud purposes not only increased in number but also in value. Imports of articles of food and drink both declined. It was anticipated that in consequence of the imposition of sugar duties, Mauritius would have benefited. But such was not the case, a deficit of 11·42 lakhs being reported. Provisions were brought out in smaller quantities, but liquors of all kinds increased. The advance in wines is attributed to the Durbar festivities, but that of ale, beer and porter could scarcely be set down to the same account.

The figures relating to tea show that the Indian leaf not only holds its own against imports from Java and China, but commands a much higher price. Coffee imports show heavier amounts, but the increase is in "cheap Brazilian stuff, imported through Austria." The figures under metals and manufactures of metals are indicative of returning prosperity to the country, and that Austria has again got the upper hand of Germany. Since the breakdown of the American Copper Trust the trade in that commodity has increased. Machinery and millwork, railway plant and rolling-stock both show considerably heavier figures, and in these imports as in all others the bulk is shown to be from the United Kingdom. In the matter of oils Russia is gradually being displaced by the United States and an extraordinary increase in American case oil is reported. Says the report: "The extraordinary increase in American case oil is economically unaccountable, as the price of this oil has not gone up to justify anything like the heavy imports. As most of it has been imported by an American corporation, which has been engaged in making attempts to get even Indian and Burma oil under its grasp, it is perhaps part of a scheme to bear the market with a large quantity of American oil ready on its hands." English coal came in larger quantities owing to the fall in price. Siamese teak is gradually pushing out the Burma wood for railway work, notwithstanding the import duty, and in the year reported upon the value was equal with that of Burma teak within forty thousand rupees. The chapter on yarns and textile fabrics returns the imports at over a million pounds more than they were in the previous twelve months; but this decline was accompanied by an advance in the outturn of locally produced yarn of some 10 per cent. Cotton manufactures showed a heavy drop of 168 lakhs—partly due to the absence of demand from the Punjab, which largely draws upon Bombay for its supplies, and partly to the stiffening of prices at home in the latter months of the year in consequence of the speculative rise in American cotton.

Export trade has gone steadily down in the returns, due to direct communication with coast ports which used to get their goods from Bombay as a distributing station. The only redeeming feature is the expansion of the trade of Indian produce with countries which formerly derived their supplies almost exclusively from foreign sources. One of the most instructive chapters at the present moment is that which gives us a geographical analysis of the trade. From a table which gives for each country the proportion which its trade bears to the total trade of the Presidency, we find the United Kingdom to come first with 30·15 per cent., China and the Treaty Ports came next with 17·87, Japan 5·41, France 8·04, Belgium 6·5, Germany 4·79, Austria-Hungary 4·16, and Italy 4·16. Russian trade is represented by 1·65, the United States 1·04, and Persia 2·3. The vessels which carried that trade numbered 1,639 with a gross tonnage of 2,498,558, an increase of 42 ships and 197,232 tons. British vessels entering Bombay ports numbered 395, Austro-Hungarian 29, French 56, German 50, Italian 26, Norwegian 12, Portuguese 7, Russian 2, Arab 108, Japanese 18, Turkish 12 and native craft 196. So that it is clear the States has not endeavoured to any great extent, either to develop trade with India or to cut into the carrying trade to the East. Lovers of statistics will find much to interest them in the pages of the volume, for whose accuracy Mr. E. L. Cappel, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter-General of Commerce, accepts responsibility.

THE LORD BISHOP'S APPOINTMENT.

THE definite announcement regarding the relinquishment by the Bishop of Bombay of his charge of the diocese of this Presidency has been already anticipated. But though it does not come as a surprise it will be received by clergy and laity alike with the deepest of regret. By his unswerving courtesy and geniality and his regard for the tenets of all schools of thought within the church; his unassuming labours in the time of famine and his cordial co-operation in other philanthropic work in the Presidency Dr. McArthur has ingratiated himself with all with whom he has come in contact. During the whole, almost, of his sojourn in India he has been struggling against imperfect health, and recently it was necessary for him to go to England for rest. On his return he re-engaged himself in his work with courage and with vigour and in the most trying circumstances he has always devoted himself with remarkable energy to the matter in hand. We have said that Dr. McArthur's departure from Bombay will be regarded with regret; but it is exceedingly satisfactory to note that his new labours will be congenial and that they will be conducted in a region best suited to one whose health has suffered from the trying climate of this country. The Suffragan Bishopric of Southampton is in the personal gift of the Bishop of Winchester; and it was previously held by the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttleton. The charge of the Rt Rev. Dr. McArthur has not been accompanied by great ecclesiastical changes in this Presidency. One of the most prominent undertakings initiated by him was the foundation of the chapter of Honorary Canons at the Cathedral. His Lordship has very emphatic personal views, but he has never allowed them to lead him into controversy, and, as we have said, has always enjoyed the most cordial relations with all shades of ecclesiastical thought. He took the keenest of interest in famine work. When seeking much-needed rest at home he never for a moment lost interest in his diocese and he used all his energy and his influence for the raising of funds for famine relief and for various Church objects. In this work he was very successful. At the initiation of the Presidency Famine Relief Fund he exercised his influence in every possible way to secure its success and notably he secured the co-operation of all the clergy in sending offertories. His attitude in regard to the question of the distribution of relief displayed the same broad mindedness as has been associated with all his labours. In his charge to the clergy delivered in 1901 he complained that a very small proportion of funds was placed for distribution in the hands of the Missionaries. He added: "I never asked anything that I would not gladly have given to representatives of all other creeds. If I asked a grant for famine orphans who were to be put under the care of Christian Missionaries, I should have voted for the same amount for orphans entrusted to Hindus or Mahommedans." By the Bishop of Bombay's Famine Fund nearly Rs. 20,000 was realised at a time when money was sorely needed in the Presidency. Another commendable work in which the Bishop was intimately associated was the completion of the revised Marathi Prayer Book. When he arrived in Bombay the progress of the undertaking had been seriously hampered, and it was mainly by the tactful manner in which he overcame the most serious of the difficulties connected with the project that he had the satisfaction, about a year after his assumption of his charge, of submitting the completed work to the synod of Bishops. He has also taken keen interest in the development of missionary work, and he earnestly advocated the encouragement of linguistic studies amongst the chaplains of the diocese. In many ways Dr. McArthur has done a vast amount of quiet and unassuming work, work, indeed, that must have gained him the admiration of the laity as well as of the clergy of the diocese. Mrs. McArthur has also taken a deep philanthropic interest in the Presidency, and though she, too, has suffered from ill-health her kind influence has also been felt in many ways. Until the appointment is filled the charge of the diocese will be undertaken by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, who has before capably administered the diocese in the absence of the Bishop.

THE NEAR EAST.

THE Powers are temporising once more in a fashion which, while it may hold Bulgaria in check, will not impose any restraint upon the methods of the Turk in crushing insurrection. Russia and Austria, pursuing their own high game, propose to try the effect of a joint representation by all the European Powers upon the Bulgarian Government; but Prince Ferdinand and his ministers are likely to be hurried along by the clamour of their own people. The reports of Turkish excesses in Macedonia have excited popular feeling so intensely that Prince Ferdinand and his cabinet will have to act very cleverly if they wish to avoid war without creating a revolution. The position of the Ruler of Bulgaria is far from being an enviable one; and its difficulty is not lessened by the doubt of how far Russia and Austria are sincere in their declarations. Warnings notwithstanding, Russia has by her recent action directly given encouragement to the insurgents and their sympathisers at Sofia. It is not possible to believe that Russia and Austria propose to stand by to secure Turkey a free field for the peculiar methods of her Redifs and Bashi-Bazouks. If Bulgaria is to be held back humanity demands that the Powers shall actively intervene to restrain the Turk and to secure good Government in Macedonia. The absolute futility of half measures where the Porte is concerned has been repeatedly evidenced. Proposals for reform, without any guarantee for their execution, represent only a waste of paper and ink and it is incumbent upon Austria and Russia, as preservers of the Peace, to see that the conditions of peace are secured. Were these Powers not jealous of each other Turkey would have long since had to mend her ways in Macedonia. She is just now involved in more trouble in Beyrout, where Mussalmans and Christians have come into conflict. But in that intance there is not likely to be any great delay in settling matters. The United States has a prompt way of securing the redress of legitimate grievances and it would be refreshing to find a little of the American directness introduced into the international representations on the Macedonian question. It is true that since reparation has been exacted for the murder of the Russian Consul at Monastir the Powers have no individual claims to urge, but as keepers of the peace the interests of Europe should compel them to act firmly if they act at all.

THE KAYESTHA TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

THE Kayestha Temperance Societies of India seem to have made good progress since the time the last report was presented. The new report opens with the statement that the opposition to the temperance movement among the Kayesthas has nearly died out. This is news which would gladden the hearts of reformers of much longer standing than those amongst the Kayesthas. "Only this much opposition now remains," says the report, "that certain persons drink wine privately." Though we cordially wish the Societies the fullest success, we are afraid that it will be a long time before they will be able to overcome this difficulty. Experience seems to show that man was just as surely born to drink as he was born to trouble, and though the Kayesthas now appear to have reached a stage when they consider drinking one of the worst of vices, we are afraid that they will continue to do it privately for a long time to come. The community has ceased to make the Holi festival an excuse for hard drinking. This is one of the most notable and the most creditable results of the work of the Societies. The report complains once more of the lack of zeal on the part of Temperance Agents, and it appeals for more helpers in the cause. Nevertheless, 2,510 new pledges were taken last year, and this was certainly a most satisfactory result of the Societies' work. Considering that the movement has only been in existence for ten years, the Societies have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the amount of progress already accomplished.

At the Port Trustees Meeting on Tuesday the Chairman mentioned that the Boards receipts for the 5 months ending 31st August exceeded those of the same period in the previous year which was a record year, by over Rs. 1,2[illegible],000.

A TELEGRAM dated yesterday at Shanghai gives 7,300 bales of Bombay Cotton twist as sold during the last fortnight, leaving 40,000 bales as unsold. The yarn market was reported during the said period as having been firm and well maintained. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 192¼ per 100 taels.

LADY CURZON, according to a Chicago telegram, is expected to visit the United States during the autumn, when, it is said, she will stay for some time at the Leiter Ranch, in Wyoming.

A MYSORE correspondent writes:—"I am very doubtful whether there will be any representative Assembly in Mysore. Our plague figures have gone up alarmingly during the past week and the daily mortality is now 30, so it is quite possible that the Assembly will be declared off this year again."

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th July amounted to Rs. 1,948, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 435. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th July were Rs. 9,687 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,060.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 25th July amounted to Rs. 7,094, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,639. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th July were Rs. 32,129, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,491.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 25th July amounted to Rs 1,331. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th July were Rs 5,441, Bombay 9th September 1903.

THE Mysore state is the scene of quite a gathering of scientists, says the Bangalore paper. Dr. Butler, Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India, Mr. Lefroy, Entomologist, Mr. Barbar, Government Botanist, Madras, and Dr. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist, Mysore, will all visit the Hassan District. They will investigate the diseases affecting coffee trees and pepper vines.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM is spending his vacation at his homestead, Barcombe Place, near Lewes. His lordship always finds plenty of amusement in rural flower shows, bucolic sports, and agricultural competitions. When he is staying in Sussex, he regularly takes his turn on the Bench at Quarters Sessions, and often delights the Barcombe villagers by looking in at their club-room.

THE Hon. Henry Copeland, who represents the parent State of the Australian Commonwealth, New South Wales, in London, has issued a report of the last year's operations of his office. 18,128 letters were received, and the financial transactions of the office reached the respectable figure of £13,446,389. Two years ago the corresponding figures were 13,951 and £4,382,571.

SOME critics have been pointing out curiosities in the new Commonwealth tariff. Models of steamships are placed in the category of "manufacture, of wickerwork," and must pay a duty of 20 per cent. A similar duty must be paid on marble dust which is classified under "stone, wrought, &c." In the case of "smoothing irons, with heaters," the former are admitted free of duty as tools of trade but the latter must pay 20 per cent.

A SUSSEX County Club, social and residential, for ladies, has been opened at Eastbourne on premises within a short distance of the Pier and Devonshire Park. The club will eventually be managed by a committee of Sussex ladies, but at present it is under the control of the originators—Countess De La Warr, Countess Annesley, Lady Edward Somerset, Lady Isabella Pitman, and a few others—who have reserved to themselves the right of introduction of the first hundred members without entrance fee.

THE Pope is no friend to the use of the bicycle among the clergy. So says the "Debats," which has resuscitated in proof of this statement a pastoral letter written by Cardinal Sarto when Bishop of Mantua, commanding all the ecclesiastics under his charge to abstain from this means of locomotion. His Holiness was of opinion at that time that it was "most contrary to the dignity of an ecclesiastic to sit straddlewise on a machine of that sort." It remains to be seen whether he still holds to these opinions, now that the novelty of the situation has worn off.

THE COCK-PIT OF EUROPE.

A BOOK ABOUT THE BALKANS.

IT is, perhaps, not Mr. William Miller's fault that his grossipy and entertaining book entitled "Travel and Politics in the Near East," should have arrived just at the moment when our demand for valuable information regarding that part of the world is at once very fierce and very concentrated. Had he known, Mr. Miller would doubtless have given us a little less of the travel and a little more of the politics, and would have taken the trouble to make what there is of these last a little more full of suggestion and a little less full of speculation. In that respect it must be admitted, Mr. Miller's volume has not nearly the value of Mr. Abbott's recently published account of "A Tour in Macedonia."

So far as this political portion of his volume is concerned, Mr. Miller's chief contribution to the solution of the present literally "burning" question is a somewhat vague prophecy that Austria will ultimately annex Macedonia.

To me, he says, the ultimate, I do not say immediate, and from the material standpoint the best solution is that Austria-Hungary should "run down to Salonica," and occupy Macedonia as she has already occupied Bosnia and the Hercegovina, to the general advantage of mankind.

THE POLITICAL DILEMMA.

Unfortunately, says a reviewer in the "St James's Budget," the present crisis affords little opportunity for calm speculation as to "the general advantage of mankind," and, even if it did, the matter is hardly to be dealt with after the simple and easy fashion familiar to such prophecies. Mr. Miller is, indeed, himself aware of the possibilities of internal disruption in the Austrian Empire itself which might follow upon the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph; but there are considerations, even more obvious than that, which Mr. Miller does not deal with by any means satisfactorily. The attitude of Russia, for instance, towards such a solution of the difficulty is hardly likely to be one of smiling acquiescence; and if a European war is to be taken for granted, as it must be under such circumstances, the solution ceases to be a solution at all.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Miller does little more upon political side of his endeavour than to state the dilemma.

United, he says, Servians and Bulgarians might, perhaps, settle the question without great difficulty; but they will never unite, any more than they will join with their rivals, the Greeks. History, geography, and the tendency of near relatives to quarrel even more than the interests of the Great Powers forbid such a welcome consummation as that. I, for one, have reluctantly given up as hopeless the idea of a settlement of the Macedonian question by the Balkan States without external interference.

Beyond this Mr. Miller merely repeats the old cry that the Turk is impossible, but offers no suggestions as to how he is to be nearly superseded, nor, which would be far more valuable, how he can be turned into a competent administrator.

On the other hand, as an agreeable recounter of anecdotes and a picturesque describer of scenery, Mr. Miller is to be quite heartily commended. He has been hither and thither throughout Bosnia Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, has voyaged to the islands of Crete and Corfu and Samos, and has collected a budget of stories, sketches, and photographs that suggest in "the Near East" a rival to Switzerland for the tourist, if only the chances of having one's throat cut could be a little reduced. Even under present conditions the probable theatre of the next European war is not beyond exploitation from this point of view. As an instance of this Mr. Miller quotes the fact that the pictorial postcard has within the last two years found a ready sale in the shops.

Indeed, he writes, the rage for them is now such that the most obscure places in the East seek to advertise themselves by this means. I shall not forget the excitement of a small and remote Bosnian town when the first specimens, specially ordered by the principal official of the place arrived from the engraver.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL.

The difficulties of travel, however, still remain by no means inconsiderable, and Mr. Miller has the usual tale to tell of the methods of the Turkish official in the examination of travelling literature.

Even the harmless, necessary Murray, or the blameless Bradshaw, is anathema maranatha to the Turkish official mind, intensely ignorant, and therefore intensely suspicious of all printed matter. A friend of mine—a bookseller in Turky—has given me some amusing instances of the vagaries of these gentry. On one occasion he ordered out from London some copies of that pleasant book of our nursery days, Sandford and Merton. All the copies were confiscated, although the maddest of censors could not pretend that the improving discourses of Mr. Barlow to his two young pupils were in the nature of a political propaganda. But the mere fact that the pet dog in the narrative was called Turk was sufficient to prevent the sale of the book in Turkey! For an equally absurd reason the whole of Shakespeare's works are forbidden there, because of the murder of the King in Hamlet. Such an incident is considered in Turkish official circles as dangerous to public morals, because it might lead some Shakespearian student to throw a bomb at the Sultan on his way to the Selamlik!

Mr. Miller has, it may be noted, been more fortunate than some other travellers in having had an opportunity of observing the Sultan himself pretty closely. He is not unprepared to accept the story, which he never credited until he saw the Sultan face to face, that the author of the Armenian massacres is himself an Armenian. He possesses, says Mr. Miller, in a marked degree the distinguishing feature of that nationality—the large hooked nose, by which you can always tell an Armenian in the streets of Constantinople. Of the Sultan's fear of death he has some good stories to tell.

Death is his continual dread. A dervish once prophesied that he would die of cholera; hence, whenever he has a pain in his stomach he is beside himself with fear, and whenever his Ministers require money for sanitary purposes they have only to create a cholera scare and their request is granted at once. But nowadays the "shadow of God" fears the hand of the assassin far more than "the pestilence that walketh in darkness." Electric lighting is almost entirely forbidden here because someone told the Sultan that a dynamo would be necessary for the purpose, and the timorous monarch mistook the word for "dynamite."

In former days it was his custom to go about more freely; but now he never visits the city, save once a year, when he journeys from Yildiz to Santa Sophia and the Seraglio. Last time the precautions taken for his safety were extraordinary. Two different routes were chosen, and his carriage was sent closed, while he went by sea. On another occasion, when he drove, he changed the order of his own and his mother's carriage at the last moment, that if any attempt were made upon his life the victim would be his mother and not himself.

PRINCE FERDINAND

Mr. Miller has also something to say of another important personality in the Balkans, and one whose position is particularly to be watched just at present—namely, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. "The British Foreign Office and few other persons," says Mr. Miller, with one of those breaches of grammar for which he has to be pretty frequently pardoned, 'have any idea of the unpopularity of Prince Ferdinand." So great is it that according to Mr. Miller, even little Prince Boris has to be surrounded in his drives "by a detachment of officers and soldiers, and accompanied by a high ecclesiastical dignity." Prince Ferdinand's cardinal ambitions, extravagance, and his desire for the title of King are, Mr. Miller thinks, in a great degree responsible for this, and he has been "assured by those likely to know, that nothing but the remembrance of the chaos which followed the kidnapping of Alexander, and the dread of Russian interference, prevents the deposition of Alexander's successor. In the combined light of the recent occurrences in Servia, and the present troubles in Macedonia, Prince Ferdinand's situation seems indeed hardly one to be envied.

Mr. Miller makes as well, it may be added, some very sane remarks upon the commercial as well as the political advances of Germany in "the near East"; but on the whole his book deserves to be read more for its "travel" than for its "politics."

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REIGN OF TERROR IN MACEDONIA.

INDISCRIMINATE BUTCHERY BY THE TURKS.

WHOLESALE MASSACRE IN MONASTIR.

THE POWERS AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Russia and Austria have proposed to the Powers to make joint representations at Sofia urging Bulgaria to sever all connection with the Macedonian Committees and warning her to expect no protection should war with Turkey break out.

Germany has assented to the proposal.

Britain and Italy are willing and France is doubtful.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

It is estimated at Sofia that one hundred and fifty thousand women, children and old men are hiding in the forests and mountains in Macedonia.

The Turks are stated to be burning the forests and killing the fugitives whenever they attempt to escape the flames.

According to Bulgarian accounts from thirty to fifty thousand Bulgarian inhabitants of Monastir are believed to have been massacred by the Turks.

LATER.

The stories of massacres which have come from Sofia are regarded with some incredulity.

RELATIVE OF LADY CURZON KILLED.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Mistress McGraw, Lady Curzon's cousin, has been killed in a carriage accident at Antietam in Pennsylvania.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

EVACUATION OF NIUCHWANG AND MUKDEN.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that M. de Lessar has handed a Note to China undertaking that Niuchwang and Mukden Province shall be evacuated by the 8th October.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BEYROUT.

MOSLEMS AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

A fierce brawl has taken place at Beyrout between Mussalmans and Christians arising from a Mussalman firing at and wounding an employee of the American College.

Troops had to be called out to quell the riot and plundered two Christian houses.

Several people were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks accuse the Christians of being the aggressors.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Admiral Cotton reports to Washington that the Beyrout riot is due to the animosity of the Mussalmans towards the Native Christians and the failure of the authorities to check crimes.

The Turkish authorities, he says, have facilitated his investigations and promised to send one thousand more troops to Beyrout.

LATER.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople have strongly remonstrated with the Porte regarding the condition of Beyrout.

The Vali of Damascus has arrived at Beyrout with some troops.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Bishop of Bombay has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Southampton.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

Major Sir Mathew Nathan, Governor of the Gold Coast, has been appointed Governor of Hongkong.

Mr. John P. Rodger, British Resident at Perak, succeeds Sir Mathew Nathan as Governor of the Gold Coast.

[Major Sir Mathew Nathan, K.C.M.G., has been Governor of the Gold Coast since 1900. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1880, was made Captain in 1889, and Major in 1898. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1885, and the Lushai Expedition of 1889, receiving the medal with clasp. He was Secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee from 1895 to 1900, and in 1899 he administered the Government of Sierra Leone.

Mr. John Pickersgill Rodger, C.M.G., has been British Resident at Perak since 1902. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford; and was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1877; He became Chief Magistrate of Selangor in 1882, Acting British Resident, Selangor, in 1884-88; British Resident at Pahang in 1888, and at Selangor in 1896.]

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

NEW FISCAL PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

THE LABOUR PARTY IN POLITICS.

The Trades Union Congress at Leicester has adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals as mischievous and dangerous and urging consolidation of the entire Labour movement for definite political purposes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" dated London, the 8th instant, states:—

The Trade Unionist Congress is wholly against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger:—

Rock Sand	1
William Rufus	2
Mead	3

The weather was dull at Doncaster to-day.

The betting at the start was 2 to 5 against Rock Sand, 100 to 9 against William Rufus, 7 to 1 against Mead, 10 to 1 against Love Charm, and 200 to 1 against Persistence.

Rock Sand won by four lengths, and half a length separated the second and third horses.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

GREAT WANT OF WORKERS.

The statement of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines shows that the present shortage of labour amounts to 115,110, which means an annual loss in dividends of £2,925,000.

The Chamber is convinced that the importation of unskilled labour is the only solution.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

King Edward has appointed the King of Portugal an Admiral of the British fleet.

RUSSIA AND THE TEA DUTIES.

Russia has raised the duty on Ceylon and Indian teas imported through the European frontier or the Black Sea from 31½ roubles per pood (pood being 40 pounds) to 33. The duty on Chinese teas has not been raised, but fresh regulations will be instituted to ascertain the origin and place of despatch.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Parliament has been dissolved.

BRITAIN AND BALUCHISTAN.

AN APPEAL TO RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 8th September, says: "It is alleged that eight Khans of Baluchistan have arrived at Ashkabad to appeal to the Russians for help against the British, who, it is alleged, are menacing the independence of the country."

THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

RUSSIAN CHARGE AGAINST ENGLAND.

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, under date the 8th inst., that a telegram from Port Arthur distributed to the Russian and German press, accuses the British of endeavouring to drive France and Germany from Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HILL.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Major-General Hill, who went home recently invalided, died last Monday under an operation in England.

[Major-General William Hill, C.B., was born in 1846. He entered the 55th Regiment in 1866 and served in the Lushai Expedition in 1871-72 (medal with clasp). He was engaged in the Afghan war, 1878-80 (mentioned in despatches), took part in the march to Kandahar, for which he received brevet of Major, medal with two clasps, and bronze decorations. He served with the Manipur Expedition in 1891 (clasp). He was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry in 1895-1900, commanded the Derajat District, Punjab Frontier, 1900-1901, and was also the first Inspector-General of Volunteers in India.]

COMING MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The manœuvres which take place in Northern India this winter will be on a considerable scale, but will probably be somewhat shorter in duration than those about Delhi last season. The details are not yet all settled, and many of them will be kept confidential until the last moment, so that the conditions obtaining in actual warfare may be as far as possible observed; but it may be said that from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand men are likely to take part in them, that they will probably commence early next December, and that the country in which they will be conducted will be roughly the Indus area to the north of the Punjab.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Regarding the Ekka Corps which is about to be despatched to Somaliland from India under Captain Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers i, has been found in Somaliland that the buck wagons hitherto in use for transport purpose, which are not unlike those employed i the South African campaign, are liable to stick in the sand. It occurred, therefore, to th authorities there to substitute ekkas, which can traverse sand very much easier. A thousand were first asked for, but it has been decided to begin as an experiment with 320. These are to be divided into eight troops of forty, each troop under a native non-commissioned officer. They will be hired or bought wherever obtainable in India, but some difficulty may be experienced in arranging for their own or other suitable drivers to accompany them; so it has been thought best not to attempt too much at the beginning.

It will be remembered that ekkas formed the sole transport of the Guides in their famous march to Delhi in 1857.

We hear that the International Exhibition of St. Louis in 1904, will be marked by the issue of new postage-stamps of the respective values of 1, 2, 5, and 10 cents. The stamps will be adorned with the portraits of President Jefferson and Napoleon I., the two statesmen who ratified the transference of the French Colonial State of Louisiana to the young American Republic. It is not improbable that a third portrait may also be adopted—that of the murdered President McKinley who took so great an interest in the promotion of the forthcoming Exhibition.

DINNER TO MR. J. E. NEEDHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The captains of vessels in the port of Calcutta will give Mr. J. E. Needham, partner in the firm of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co, and Vice-President of the Shipmasters' Club, a dinner on Saturday, prior to his leaving Calcutta to join the Bombay branch of the firm.

WITHHOLDING THE SACRAMENT.

CLERGYMAN SUED FOR DAMAGES.

The case brought by P. H. Pierpoint against the Rev. G. Maconochie, Chaplain of Asansole, for Rs. 3,000 damages for wrongfully refusing to administer Holy Communion to the plaintiff, was called on yesterday before the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan. The defendant did not appear in person, nor had he filed his written statement.

The case was adjourned till the 16th instant, for ex-parte hearing.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The report circulated by the "Indian Daily News" that Sir Walter Lawrence becomes Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation turns out to be a pure invention for which there is no foundation in fact.

LATER.

Notwithstanding the downright contradiction given at Simla to the report connecting Sir Walter Lawrence, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, with the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation, it is believed in the best informed circles that the fact itself is as stated, but that the official announcement will be kept back until he latest possible moment.

THE BAIN CASE.

Subscriptions towards the Bain defence fund continue to be received. The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has given a thousand rupees.

STATE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 9.

Employers of labour at Cawnpore are becoming uneasy in consequence of the Ordnance Department having decided to largely increase the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory. The Ordnance Department were the first to develop the great leather industry of Cawnpore, having started the Harness Factory shortly after the Mutiny. While it is felt that the State has done good pioneering work, the general opinion is that the time has come when private concerns should be allowed to develop the industries of the town, unhampered by Government competition.

POSITION OF THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

AGITATION GROWING DAILY.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that the agitation against the Government on account of war muddles is growing day by day. The Press freely condemns both Mr. Brodrick and Lord Lansdowne.

THE ROCHESTER BYE-ELECTION.

UNIONIST SEAT THREATENED

It is becoming increasingly evident that the Unionists will require a big effort to retain their seat at Rochester.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

It is stated that the whole question of the manner in which the coming fiscal fight is to be waged was considered at a Cabinet meeting held on Monday.

DEATH OF COLONEL W. B. ALLEN.

MUSSOORIE, SEPTEMBER 9.

The funeral of Colonel W. B. Allen, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Presidency, took place this morning, at Landour cemetry, instead of this evening, as had previously been arranged. There was a large attendance of officers from Mussoorie and the depot as well as some civilians and ladies. Several exquisitely chaste wreaths—one from the Horse Artillery being specially noticeable—and other tributes of respect and affection were placed on the coffin. The Chaplain of Landour performed the last rites, and the remains of the deceased were interred withfull military honours. The late Colonel Allen had a series of distinguished war services to his credit, including the North-West Frontier, Soudan and South African campaigns. In South Africa he was on the staff of Sir Redvers Buller. The deceased officer arrived at Landour ten days ago, and proposed wintering there and proceeding home early next year. He leaves a widow, to whom general sympathy is extended in her bereavement.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant H. A. Holdich, 1-5th Gurkhas, who has been employed with the Chile-Argentine Boundary Commission, will shortly return to India.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 9—Porter, Capt, Bo, The Buffs, on leave from Poona.

Tritton, Major, 4th Bo. Rifles, on leave from Fort Sandeman.

Holland, Lt, Beng., 1-30 Garhwal Rifles, on leave from Lansdowne.

Cummins, Capt, Punj, 24th P I, on leave from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 9.—Lumsden, Lt, Bo, R G A, on duty to Hongkong.

Scott, Lt-Col, Bo, 6 H A, to rejoin to Mhow.

Thorne, Lt, Bo, 3rd Light Infantry, off leave to Satara.

Manson, Lt, Bo, York and Lanc, from leave to Mhow

Smart, Lt, Bo, York and Lanc, from leave to Mhow.

Mackrell, Lt, Bo, York and Lanc, from leave to Mhow.

Brackenbury, Capt, Bo, 5th Light I, on leave to Poona.

Dunscombe, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, to rejoin to Quetta.

SEEING the admirable work which has been done by Sir Antony MacDonnell as Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, writes a home contemporary, it is satisfactory to know that he is not likely to depart from that position just yet. We believe, however, that such a move was quite on the cards not so long since when both the Secretary of State for India and Lord Curzon were anxious that he should accept the Governorship of Bombay. It is understood, however, that the King was reluctant for Sir Antony to leave Ireland, and that he will remain in Dublin accordingly to continue the execution of the programme for which he took office.

FLOWER SHOW AT POONA.

SPEECH BY SIR J. MONTEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The Poona Horti-Agricultural Show was opened to-day in fine weather, and was largely attended a number of European and Parsee ladies being seen in the Council Hall a little after four o'clock, though the exhibition itself did not commence till an hour later. All arrangements worked smoothly under a strong committee of management, and the energy of the honorary secretary, Professor Gammie, assisted by Messrs. Nowrojee, Kelkar and Ghaswalla. The exhibits filled in well. In a number of classes there were a number of competitors, the exhibits vieing closely with one another. In some classes, however, exhibitors failed to enter in any considerable number, and certain prizes had to be withheld, while in a few classes there were no exhibits at all. Considering that there were eleven classes, the exhibits on the whole were good and gave promise that the Flower Show will continue to be an annual event as it had been in Poona some years ago. One interesting item in the show was the Bicycle Competition, which attracted about a dozen competitors. The decoration to the bicycles in some instances disclosed the great pains taken by the competitors, and the great skill evinced in the harmonious blending of colours. Three prizes were awarded for this event. The first prize fell to Mrs. Wheel, the second to Miss A. Carvalho, and the third to Miss Cullen. Miss Gammin exhibited the best basket of flowers, but did not compete for the prize, which went to Class 9, for nurserymen, which filled so well that an extra prize was given to Bilaji Baoji. The class for cut flowers in vases and basket filled well, and many of the exhibits were exceedingly handsome. The prize for the best basket of cut flowers arranged by a lady was won by Mrs. Norman. The prize for the best vase of flowers arranged by a lady was won by Miss A. Wiseman. The most beautiful portion of the show was the dinner table decoration, arranged by ladies and by table servants. In the former Mrs. Prior carried off the premier honours, while in the latter the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's butler came first. The table servants in their competition showed great power in decorative art, and their exhibits were much admired. Some of the exhibitors were fortunate in winning a number of prizes. This was the case with Mrs. Hormasji, Miss Ghaswalla and a few others, Sir Robert Low coming in for a share. He took the prize for the best chrysanthemum in the show. H. E. the Governor arrived exactly at five, and was received by Mr. Younghusband and others.

Mr. Younghusband briefly addressed the assembly, referring to the great interest evinced by Lady Northcote in the success of the show. Up to the last moment she had aided the work, though she was not to be present on the occasion. Mr. Younghusband next referred to the stimulus which exhibtions of the kind gave to the production of vegetables, fruits and flowers of the best description, and for this reason it deserved every support.

H. E. the Governor endorsed what had fallen from Mr. Younghusband, and referred to the efforts made by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote in this as well as in other directions for the good of the people of the Presidency. Their praises had not yet died away, and the success of this show was due a great deal to them. Special efforts have been made to encourage gardening and render the show a success. It was perhaps to the long series of years of drought and the deadening effect of famine and plague that interest in the matter flagged, and enthusiasm was needed to stimulate a revival. It was through the interest taken by Mr. Younghusband that her Excellency Lady Northcote was induced to take so much interest in the show, and she aided and initiated the efforts that have led to the success of the present show. It was manifest that her Excellency's main object was to encourage among the ladies of Poona an inclination for a healthful and civilising pursuit. In conclustion his Excellency remarked how a man who could grow two blades of grass where only one grew before was a public benefactor, if only he did so at less than double the cost. There is room, he said, for an army of workers in this good cause, and some of those present by constant observations and experiments in their own gardens would find out remedies for the different plant diseases. He then declared the Flower Show open.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THIRD DAY.

The third day's programme of the Presidency Assault-at-Arms was carried out on the race-course to-day. Several preliminary ties were contested, and only two events, Sabres for British Officers, were finally decided. Among the British officers Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Bombay Lancers, showed the best form and won rather easily. Amongst the natives Jemadar Shaik Dada Hajat, 1st Infantry, C, gained the prize. The following are the results:—

Sabres (open to British officers.)—Entrance, Rs. 3. Prize, a cup.—Won by Lieutenant Hunter, 1st Bombay Lancers. Also competed: Captain Crawford, Governor's Body-guard; Lieutenant Tugwell, West Kents; Captain Harbord, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Lieutenant Thompson, Highland L. I.; Lieutenants Tunnard and Dillon, Oxfordshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Kearsey.

Sabres for Natives.—Entrance, Rs. 2. Prize, the entrance money.—Won by Jemadar Shaik Dada Hajat, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Twelve competed.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT KUTCHEVO.

EXCESSES BY TURKISH TROOPS.

London, August 23.—Consular advices state that the Bulgarian Komitagis entering Kutchevo, killed 20 officials and two women. The Turks bombarded the town on August 12 and 13, killing 41 Greeks. On August 14, the Turks entered the town and pillaged and burned the houses of the Greek residents and outraged women. They conveyed 100 insurgent prisoners to Monastir, where they were released.

Subsequently 22 Christian villages in the Kutchevo district were burned and 2,000 people rendered homeless and starving. The Porte is sending relief to the sufferers.

Advices from Christians at Monastir state that the Turks killed 300 local Bulgarians after the pillaging of Kutchevo, and massacred 60 innocent Greeks and Wallachians.

The Turkish Reservists, forming part of the garrison at Rodena, have deserted owing to the sickness and privations being endured by all the Ottoman forces.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

ACADEMIC CONTROVERSY.

London, August 21.—Professors Hewins and Foxwell and several others have answered the arguments of the fourteen professors against preferential trade. They emphasise the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff is not a return to the old system of protection, but a new departure, unparalleled in English history.

London, August 23.—Sir F. J. Monson British Ambassador in Paris, has prepared an official return which shows that the higher duties imposed on food in France since 1892 had not affected the prices of food. Beef had dropped one farthing per lb., and the prices of mutton and bread had remained stationary. The extra duties imposed fell upon the producers. Wages had shown a steady tendency to increase since the duties had been augmented.

THE FAR EAST.

BARBAROUS EXECUTION AT PEKING.

JOURNALIST BEATEN TO DEATH.

A Peking correspondent, writing to the China Mail on August 3rd, says:—

A tragedy has just been enacted in Peking which for sheer cold-blooded barbarity must be almost unsurpassed in the annals of criminal justice. Your readers are aware no doubt that a Mr. Shen Chio, who has been for some time a reporter here for some of the Japanese papers, was arrested on a charge of complicity in the abortive plot at Hankow of some three years ago and has been done to death; but the manner of his death—carried out by direct order of the Empress Dowager:—is such an outrage on all feelings of humanity that it seems desirable at the present moment that the truth should be known.

The unfortunate Shen was a scholar and gentleman, and mixed freely with the better classes of Peking, among whom he had numerous friends. It seems possible enough that he was mixed up with the Hankow affair of 1900, in which a dozen or so of his countrymen lost their heads; he having indeed, it is said, been a Secretary in the Viceroy's yamen at Wuchang. He escaped, however, to Japan it is supposed, and having made there some friends he returned to Peking about a year ago as a newspaper reporter, and there is no suggestion that since his return he has in any way interfered in politics. The worst that can be said against him is that he was very pro-Japanese and consequently anti-Russian, and his telegrams to the Japanese papers were not always well-founded. He himself ascribes, as will be seen later on, his calamity to the fact of his having stated in a Japanese paper that China had conceded to two of the clauses in the Russian demands which he calls the secret Treaty, but in this he was mistaken apparently, though it is not impossible there was Russian influence at work.

THE TRIAL.

Unhappily for him, however, some petty officials had got hold of the secret of his identity, and carried the information direct to the palace. Thereupon a secret Decree was issued for his arrest and consignment to the Board of Punishments. The trial took place on the 29th of last month before a special Commission nominated by the Empress Dowager, and consisted, not in calling evidence or even stating by whom or of what he was accused but Chinese-like of simple interrogation of the prisoner, with the instruments of torture ready to quicken his memory. The unhappy man seems to have made up his mind to his fate from the first, as he confessed, so it is said, freely, and no torture had to be applied. The usual course of Chinese justice in such a case is that the Judges composing the Court give no verdict and pass no sentence, but simply report to the Throne. So far there was nothing unusual—nothing that is not passing every day in China. His friends fully expected that a Decree would appear next day for his execution; though some faint hopes were entertained that as the ordinary law prescribes that no execution shall take place during the great heat, the execution might be postponed till the autumn and thus give some faint chance of a reprieve.

THE DEATH OF SLAVES.

Now comes the horrible part of the story, but it must be told. The Judges having done their part by reporting adversely, it may be presumed, to the prisoner, it was then for the Throne, that is the Empress Dowager, to prescribe the punishment. The Decree was issued, not that the man should be executed, no; even that he should die by the 'lingchi,' but that he should be beaten to death in prison. Strange it is that creatures can be found to carry out such a sentence, but there seems no lack of them in the Board of Punishments, for no sooner was the Decree received than they proceeded to carry it out. The gruesome work began at 4 o'clock, and for two mortal hours they rained blows with blunt bamboos on the limbs and back of the wretched prisoner until the flesh was hanging in shreds and tatters, and still the man would not die. In his agony he implored them in mercy to put an end to it by strangulation, and finally something of the kind had to be resorted to. The shades of evening were falling before the mangled body had ceased to quiver. Such is the latest phase of Chinese civilisation as exemplified by the amiable and well-meaning lady who now rules the destinies of the Empire. It is beyond all doubt that the Decree came straight from her hand, for it is such a monstrous perversion of even Chinese justice, that only she whose word is law would have dared to do it. There is no such punishment prescribed in the Codes, even for high treason. It is only for the eunuchs and slaves of the Palace—unfortunates who have no rights—that the punishment of beating to death is reserved.

SITUATION IN KWANGSI.

REBELS STILL VICTORIOUS.

A representative of the "Hong Kong Telegraph" has had an interview with a well-known European official at Canton, who furnished some interesting details regarding the position of affairs in Kwangsi province. It seems that the new Viceroy has secured all the money he possibly could for the purpose of conducting the campaign against the rebels in the province and as a result trade in Canton has been considerably hampered, and scarcely any silver left in the city. He then departed to the disturbed districts taking with him all the available gunboats and the pick of the native troops, which since the arrival of reinforcements, comprise about 27,000 men. They are armed with all manner of weapons, some carrying old bell-mouthed blunderbusses, others having specially made muskets, which, according to our informant, after the first shot has been fired, are scarcely of any use. Some of the men raised locally are badly drilled and have no heart for the work: they are undisciplined and appear more terror-striken than capable of striking terror. It is well known that when they get in the mountain passes and rebels commence pouring volleys down upon them from the heights, they are at a loss to know in which direction to run, but scatter in all directions like a flock of sheep. But apart from the fact that they are lacking in all military cohesion they need steady commanders of skill and courage and in this respect, our representative learned, the most courageous they had ever had was the official recently arrested by order of the Viceroy for having executed a great many persons although acting strictly in accordance with his powers as a Chinese magistrate. The engagements which have taken place have invariably resulted in victories for the rebels. Questioned regarding the number of men now terrorising Kwangsi, our informant stated that it has been asserted the force comprises from 30,000 to 70,000, but a fair average would be to place the number at 35,000. They are formed into bands each of which appears to be working independently of the others. There is no commander-in-chief, and the only large body having a leader is a band of 8,000 men comprising the soldiers of Marshal Su, who are well-drilled having good arms, and unlike the usual method in practise among Chinese of firing into the air invariably shoot to kill. But whatever their intentions may be, it is generally thought that the present Viceroy will use every endeavour to quell the disturbance.

The "N. C. D. News says":—Owing to the scarcity of troops available in Kwangsi, Viceroy Tsen has been unable to make any headway against the rebels, and there are several reports that H. E.'s troops have been defeated no less than three times within the month of July. As a matter of fact, it is conceded by everyone that the rebels are both better armed and better provided with modern ammunition than the troops Viceroy Tsen has with him and in many instances even outnumber the Government forces. It is further stated that the troops just now in Kwangsi are so afraid of the rebels having been repeatedly defeated by them, that unless the former double the number of the rebels, whenever the two parties come across each other the Government troops refuse to come out of their fortified camps to give battle and so the rebels simply overrun the country with impunity. It is confidently asserted that the Kwangsi Government force must be entirely reorganized and composed of new troops fresh from other provinces and as well armed as the rebels before Viceroy Tsen will be able to restore order throughout the province. Even H. E.'s strong personality and popularity with his fellow provincials of Kwangsi are insufficient to restore confidence among the troops while the situation at the present moment is considered by many persons to be grave. In the meantime H. E. is fully aware how things stand and he has sent urgent telegrams to the Viceroys and Governors of the Central provinces for speedy help.

The members of the Hupeh contingent called the Wuchien Brigade sent to Kwangsi by Acting Governor Tuan Fang, upon the application of Viceroy Tsen to the Throne are said to have all been excellently well-drilled in the German style and are entirely armed with magazine rifles. The Brigade numbers fully 4,000 men and besides that body two batteries of quick-firing field pieces, or six-gun guns, have also been sent down with the Brigade to Kwangsi. The Hupeh contingent should prove a formidable force to the rebels there.

A BIG PALACE ROBBERY.

We are informed (says the Siam "F. Press" of 10th August) that another big robbery has been perpetrated at the Royal Palace some days ago. This has no connection with the late big jewel robbery, but, nevertheless, it is of far more importance, as it is said to have taken place within the royal Court in the Queen's chambers. The amount also is said to be considerable, the figures being put at close on a hundred thousand ticals. A quantity of very large diamonds of great lustre, very rare cat's eyes, of immense value, large pearls and an amount of jewellery set with brilliants worth thousands. All the pawn-shops of the city have been searched, but the particulars are not known, the strictest orders have been given to keep the thing secret. Up to the present no clue has been discovered, but it is said that some women are suspected.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

MME. HUMBERT'S SECRET.

THE MILITARY RIDE.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FIRE.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

Madame Humbert is dying game. In his speech for the defence on Thursday Maitre Labori alluded to her secret, and to-day Paris is on a tiptoe of expectation to hear it, for Madame Humbert has promised to speak out. Maitre Labori, who has lifted a corner of the veil, seems to believe there is something in the secret (which he is acquainted with), but like the cautious man he is, refuses to be responsible for madame Humbert's unsupported word. Her new romance—for nobody believes that any statement of Madame Humbert's can be anything but a lie—is that the real name of the "American uncle" who left her the £4,000,000 is a name abhorred by all Frenchmen (Marshal Bazaine?). Madame Humbert learnt the terrible secret three or four years ago. Madame Humbert having infringed the clauses of the agreement with her co-heirs, the latter took the fortune away. The Daurignacs and the Humberts, on learning of the tainted origin of the millions (a bribe by Germany for the surrender of Metz?), resolved, in order that the secret might be for ever buried to destroy the original will. This was done. This accounts for the fact that both millions and will have disappeared. The "Lanterne" has further information about Madame Humbert's "secret." She was, it says, an illegitimate daughter of Marshal Bazaine. When the trial was resumed at noon to-day Me. Labori continued his speech for the defence. Me. Labori, dismissed all idea of any participation on the part of M. Gustave Humbert's family in the forgeries and swindles of which the prisoners were accused. He reminded the jury that a first judgment, given in 1886, approved the proceedings taken against the Crawfords, and he dwelt on the high standing of the lawyer who conducted the case, and he asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the Crawfords, inasmuch as they had been seen by Me. Pannetier, really existed. After an interval, Me. Labori went on to enumerate the different persons who had seen and counted the succession deeds. He next dealt with the evidence of several of the witnesses, especially criticising that of M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, whom he charged with exceeding his duties and with violence. He again affirmed the existence of the fortune by which the establishment of the Rue du Vingt-et-Un had been possible. The operations of that company were genuine, and it made a profit of a hundred thousand francs a month, which would alone have been sufficient to allow the creditors to be paid if the Humberts had not been ruined by M. Cattaui's action.

The military road race from Paris to Deauville was won by the favourite, Lieutenant Beausil, of the 28th Dragoons. He accomplished the fifty miles from Rouen in 4h. 14min. 45sec. Rain fell in torrents the whole way, and the roads were in a terrible condition, which accounts for the slow time made. As in previous efforts of this description, several of the horses suffered considerably. Some have not arrived, and are reported to have dropped dead on the way, and others succumbed after reaching here. Many of the surviving horses are in a serious condition. One of the most cruelly punished horses was that of Lieut. St. Sauveur, of the 1st. Cuirassiers, who made the impossible attempt to gallop all the way. His horse led by some miles, but when about two miles from the end it collapsed while descending a steep hill. Everyone thought it was dead, but a strong injection of ether revived the poor brute, which again travelled on, and the ultimately finished more dead than alive. It was in such a shocking condition that it had to be propped up by six men at the winning post to prevent it from dropping then and there. It collapsed again, however, and died soon afterwards. Strong criticisms were passed upon its rider, who, if he had spared his mount, might have won the race. Lieutenant Beausil dismounted at every hill, and, running at the double, led his horse by the bridle. Another horse, "Pretty Boy," which finished in the first bunch, died from exhaustion soon after reaching the stable. Lieutenant Beausil attributes his success to the special treatment and training he gave his horse, sugar entering largely into his diet. According to a Reuter's message M. de Saint Sauveur, Sub-Lieutenant of the 1st Cuirassiers, who rode Le Happe, and M. Chapin Sub-Lieutenant of the 18th Dragoons, who rode Taglio, were the only officers whose horses died at the stables after the finish as the result of the race. The horses of the other officers are in excellent condition.

The Paris newspapers report that on Thursday evening fire again broke out on a train on the Metropolitan Railway between the Etoile and Alma Stations. The fire was quickly extinguished, but a slight panic occurred. No one, however, was injured. The weekly returns of passengers on the Paris Underground show a sharp decline in the number of passengers. The figures are as follows:

Date.	Passengers.
Aug. 5th	232,000
,, 6th	243,000
,, 7th	219,000
,, 8th	228,000
,, 9th	283,000
,, 10th	203,000
,, 11th	129,000

Since the latter date the number of passengers has remained at little over half the average. A consequence of the catastrophe, foreshadowed in M. Combes's speech, will be to compel the company to spend more of its profits on improvements and give less dividends. So far the company has been a financial success. It must be remembered that the tunnels and lines have been built by the city of Paris, and that the company (which owns them on lease, providing the rolling stock) has been able to start with a small capital. Its net profits since January are about £120,000, and it is estimated that against December 31st another £40,000 may be earned. It is understood that the Metropolitan Company has no reserves, and that the entire profits for this year—viz., £160,000—will be required for indemnities to victims and relatives and an improvement of rolling stock. The Committee of Inquiry appointed immediately after the accident by the Paris Municipal Council spent the greater part of yesterday on the scene of the accident. It includes municipal councillors and civil engineers. The hon. secretary, M. Bellieri, municipal councillor for Menilmontant in an interview, says that several urgent recommendations will be made. These were that the electric lighting of the stations must be supplied, in part at least, by a power station in the district in view of a possible destruction of the mains from the central station. A second emergency exit should be supplied at every station at the (present) blind end of the platform. The doors should not be locked so that a mere push would be sufficient to open them. Ventilating shafts placed in discriminately would do more harm than good. The company ought to build a number of sidings at different stations provided with air shafts. The rolling stock should be built in iron or made fireproof.

The interesting and hazardous experiment which was at Brest, when the battleship "Massena" was discharged several live shots at the cruiser Suffren, created the liveliest curiosity in French naval circles. This experiment was much more audacious than that attempted some time ago by the British naval authorities, when the old battleship Belleisle, which had long been out of active service, was utilised as a target for British gunners. In the present instance the most modern and most powerful of the French marine was selected, and, unlike the Belleisle, which had not a soul on board, the Suffren was manned by her officers and crew, and have all her artillery on board. The shells from the Massena were aimed at the fore turret of the cruiser, and the object of the experiment was not, as has been stated in some quarters, to appreciate the penetrative effect of modern projectile, but to make known to what extent the shock of a shell fired from an ironclad influences the rotative mechanism of the turret and effects the gun it contains. In other words, to

the question to which hoped this dangerous experiment would provide an answer was this: Is it possible by a well-aimed shot to paralyze or put out of action the two big guns which are contained in the fore turret? Every precaution was taken to protect the crew of the cruiser which was to be subjected to this crucial trial, the nearest approach to the conditions obtaining in actual warfare that has ever been attempted by any first class navy. But the experiment was none the less a dangerous one, and the French Minister of Marine has been subjected to no little criticism for his hardihood in sanctioning it.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes an account of an interview with the Minister of Marine on the subject of the experiments. The results were quite satisfactory. M. Pelletan is reported to have said, no no reticence is imposed on me. The shells, with whatever force they were fired, did no harm. Moreover, and contrary to what has been announced, the steep in the turret were not in the least molested. They went on feeding during and after the firing. An official of the Ministry of Marine who witnessed the experiments is reported to have given the following additional information:—"The last shot fired by the "Massena" had more velocity than the preceding ones, and occasioned a pretty complete rent in the moveable armour plate applied to the turret. The turret would have given a better account of itself though not so thick, because it is made of purer and stronger steel. Accordingly our system of armour plating is excellent. As to the mechanism of the turret and its connection with the body of the ship, the most satisfactory observations were recorded. All the organs of the vessel appear to have given an admirable account of themselves. However, they will be all unshipped and examined singly." "The Petit journal" publishes a telegram from Brest giving the following details: "The first shell which hit the armour-plate cleft it right in two, the second was shattered as it forced its way into the figure made by the first shell and made three other horizontal rents. The "Verain" says that the "Suffrens" turret was able to be manœuvred not only by machinery but also by hand after the experiments.

In an exhaustive article which M. Lockroy contributes to the "Temps" on the present position and condition of the French navy, the ex-Minister of Marine takes a very despondent view of the situation. After pointing out what incompetence and disorganization have done for the naval defence of his country, M. Lockroy sums up the situation as follows:—"At the moment when relations are strained between Russia and Japan, that is to say, between Russia and England; when, tied by a previous convention, we shall perhaps be called upon to take sides in the conflict, the Far Eastern squadron has been deprived of its chief. We are disarmed everywhere. Squadrons without cohesion without coal, and without chiefs—that is all that we find. Yet no one thinks of it, nobody is alarmed. The Chambers say 'It will be all right by and by.' The fact is we are hypnotized by our interior affairs, we have lost the habit of looking beyond our frontiers, and our navy seems to be an accessory thing, that may be voted at hazard, following Parliamentary convenience, as one votes a bureau de tabac.' But our prestige suffers from this system, and our power is impaired. From Dunkirk to Saigon the national defence is shattered; foreigners mock at us, and France continues to pay three hundred million francs per annum for her navy."

Surely no stranger motive for travel was ever known than that which urges Count Rocca Dinovitch to make the circle of the globe. For nearly forty years this nobleman has wandered up and down the earth on foot. Born at Lissa, in Bohemia he set out on his itinerant career at the age of fourteen years, and up to now his pilgrimage has cost him £60,000. The leagues he has covered are attested by the certificates delivered by the mayors of every town he has passed through, and these, duly catalogued, now number over ten thousand. A few days ago he arrived at Chartres on his way to Bordeaux. His object is said to be a desire to enter himself on the prison records of the world, and in order to speak from practical experience he insists from time to time upon being locked up like any vulgar malefactor. In carrying out this plan he has already, it is reported, made the acquaintance of the prisons of Spain and Italy, of England and America, and experienced the hospitality of the penal settlement of Guyane. Should the Count ever publish his contemplated book, his experiences ought to prove unusually interesting.

With that genius for thoroughness which occasionally surprises us in a people whose temperament is artistic rather than practical, the French have hit upon an ingenious method of assisting the searcher after strayed baggage. No longer is it necessary for the unhappy Englishman who has lost his luggage and his temper to lose his train as well, while he attempts in insular French to describe the shape and size of his portmanteau. All he has to do now, thanks to a clever innovation on French railways, is to inquire for the "album des objets perdus." He is at once directed to the Bureau des Reclamations, and there he finds a nicely bound volume, furnished with exact illustrations of big bags and little bags, hatboxes, valises, rugs—in fact, everything that a man or woman is likely to leave behind in a train or a station. As soon as the passenger recognizes his property he enters into possession. The idea has proved to popular that it is expected the Album of Lost Articles will soon become as indispensable as a time-table.

MARSHAL SU'S DISGRACE.

A Peking telegram received at Shanghai by a relative of the lately cashiered Marshal Su, at present imprisoned by command of Imperial decree in the gaol of the Board of Punishments to await his punishment for the crime of encouraging his troops in Kwangsi to oppress and commit excesses upon the inhabitants, and pocketing the pay of "dum my" soldiers, states that the original sentence against the ex-Marshal was summary decapitation and confiscation of property, the proceeds of which were to be handed over to Viceroy Tsan to pay his troops fighting against the rebels in Kwangsi. Through the exertions of the ex-Marshal's friends and the power of the precious metal which, it is rumoured, is being used without stint among the principal eunuchs in the Palace and certain members of the Grand Council, it is hoped that the sentence may be commuted to one of banishment to the military postroads of either Mongolia or Manchuria to expiate his crimes as a convict. In other words, the wealth of the ex-Marshal instead of being seized upon and devoted to the troops whom that worthless official had so persistently defrauded while holding office in Kwangsi and Kwangtung for nearly twenty years are being recklessly distributed amongst the the avaricious mandarins and eunuchs at the Capital, who doubtlessly will still so-called justice—for a price.

CRICKET.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

This return match was played on Marine Lines on Monday and resulted in a win for the Eastern Telegraph by 18 runs this being chiefly due to the excellent bowling of H. Thomas, who took 6 wickets for 20 runs. George also played well for his 30. Scores:—

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr Spilling, b Troyal	0
Mr George, b H Cassels	30
Mr Blunt, b T Cassels	2
Mr Speares, c Osborne, b Troyal	0
Mr Rix, c Desai, b Osborne	10
Mr H Thomas, b H Cassels	1
Mr Phillips, c D'Souza, b H Cassels	0
Mr Samways, c Desai, b H Cassels	7
Mr Barry, c H Cassels, b Desai	2
Mr Nicholson, c Rozario, b H Cassels	4
Mr Lowe, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	64

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr T Cassels, c Samways, b H Thomas	2
Mr Troyal c H Thomas, b Spilling	9
Mr Lawrence, b H Thomas	2
Mr H Cassels, c Barry, b Spilling	13
Mr Osborne, c Blunt, b H Thomas	7
Mr D'Silva, c H Thomas	6
Mr D'Souza, b H Thomas	0
Mr Montgomery, c Thomas, b Phillips	1
Mr Rozario, b H Thomas	3
Mr Desai, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	46

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee sanctioned the acceptance of a tender of Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co., for the supply of rubber hose, helmets and certain stores for the Fire Brigade at an aggregate amount of Rs. 13,615.

OILING THE ROAD.

The Committee further considered a letter from the Commissioner, applying for an extra grant of Rs 13,850 from Surplus Cash Balance for treating with oil the road from Apollo Bunder to the Municipal Offices. The Executive Engineer in his letter, with reference to the effect of rain on the road already oiled, states:—"I have the honour to report that not only had the rain no prejudicial effect on this oiled portion of the road, but on the contrary the oiling prevented the road from getting muddy during the rains, as was the case with the rest of the roads. On account of the film formed on the surface of the oiled road the wood surface was firmly held together, and no repairs had to be made along it from the time it was oiled in November last till now."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder said that though the experiment so far carried out had proved successful the financial aspect of the question should not be overlooked. Bombay possessed 157 miles of running road, and taking an average cost of Rs. 10,000 a mile, the total annual expenditure of oiling the whole road would come to something like ten lakhs of rupees. If the work was done at the interval of every two years the cost would be five lakhs.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said in the Budget four lakhs had been provided for road repairs which, together with the cost of watering and supervision amounted to nearly five lakhs. If they could show that by oiling the roads they were effecting a substantial savings, there was any amount of money available for carrying out the experiment which, if successful, would give the city better roads. He therefore proposed that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the amount asked for be sanctioned.

Mr. James McDonald seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cuffe did not think it necessary to oil all the roads in the city, the most important roads would be first taken in hand. The only difficulty they had at present was to arrive at an actual estimate. He thought the Committee should not act niggardly in the matter of such an important experiment which had so far proved successful.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the experiment had been ordered by the Corporation and the Committee had no reason to refuse it. The Executive Engineer's report on it was satisfactory and therefore it ought to be taken up. If the experiment proved successful then, as Mr. Cuffe suggested, they would select roads on which the traffic was heavy and the improvement of their muddey condition would conduce to the convenience of the public. The experiment would result in the savings of repairs and water, which would be utilised for flushing purposes.

After some further discussion, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's proposition was adopted by a majority.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee recorded the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1903. In this report the Health Officer states:—

PLAGUE IN WORLI SECTION.

The most noticeable features in the past Quarter Statistics are that more than half the total number of deaths occurring during the quarter were attributed to Plague, Small-pox and Measles and the decrease in the number of deaths from other diseases compared with the corresponding quarter. This high mortality from Plague was especially evident in Worli Section, the reason for which is given by the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division, in a report which I asked him to make on the subject. During the quarter ending 30th June 1903, the total number of deaths in Worli Section was 1,444, giving a death-rate of 126·70 per 1,000. That this mortality is very high, there can be no doubt. But the chief cause of the high mortality was due to Plague which contributed no less than 1,003 deaths. As regards the causes of the remaining deaths, 52 were due to Small-pox, 12 to Measles, 54 to Phthisis, 33 to Fevers, 25 to Diarrhœa, 28 to Dysentery, and 137 to other causes, exclusive of still-births. Out of the 1,444 persons that died 147 were infants under one year of age and 96 were old people of 55 years and upwards. Before going into the causes of the high Plague mortality and its distribution, it will be well to say a few words about Worli Section. People seem to have an erroneous idea to the extent and population of this Section. The southern boundary of this district extends from Chinchpoogli Station in the straight line westwards as far as the Hornby Vellard. Its eastern boundary is the G. I. P. Railway line between Chinchpoogli and Dadar Stations. Its western boundary is the foreshore from Hornby Vellard to the northern end of Worli Kolwada, and its northern boundary is an imaginary line drawn westward from the southern end of the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Station, through part of Dadar Kumbharwada, and part of Parbhadevi Road, as far as the northern end of Worli Kolliwada. Such is the magnitude of this Section, its population, at the last Census, was estimated to be 45,588. But this Census was taken at a time when many people were away from Bombay; it would be no exaggeration to state that during the greater part of the year the population of this district is over 50,000. Worli is a large manufacturing district, as evidenced by the fact that it contains 35 large mills, and one very large Workshop belonging to the B, B, and C. I. Railway Company, where thousands of work people are employed daily. Being a district of this nature, it is apt to be congested, because the labourers naturally like to live as close to their places of work as possible. According to the Census of 1891 the population of Worli was 25,493. In 1901 the population of this Section became nearly double of what it was in the year 1891; but unfortunately this increase in the population took place without any proportionate increase in the number of buildings for residential purposes. The natural result of this state of affairs is overcrowding. There is not so much overcrowding of space as exists in the other parts of the City. The area of Worli Section is very extensive and there is plenty of room for buildings if the several large open spaces in the Section are properly prepared for population. The overcrowding is confined to dwelling rooms. All the chawls, without exception, on Curry Road, DeLisle Road, Fergusson Road, Carroll Road, Elphinston Road, Parbhadevi Road, and Jacob Circle are enormously overcrowded. It is well known that overcrowding is a great factor in the spread of Plague. It is therefore not surprising that so many as 1,003 deaths took place from that disease in Worli Section. The length of that portion of Curry Road which is in Worli Section, is only 450 feet, yet there are 23 chawls situated on it, all more or less large and extremely overcrowded. On Carroll Road there is a storied chawl No. 188. It is fully built, open, and well ventilated. It is, however, inhabited by Mahars whose habits are very insanitary. There is intense overcrowding in it, in consequence of which nearly 35 Plague deaths occurred in it during the month of May and beginning of June. In Worli Pakhadi, Plague was almost wholly confined to the residence of huts. There are several highly insanitary huts in that locality. With the exception of a very low door of entrance these huts have no means of ventilation, and it would be superfluous to state that they are fearfully overcrowded. About two months ago I drew the attention of the Executive Engineer to these insanitary huts, and it has been arranged by that officer to gradually demolish these hot-beds of Plague, after the cessation of the monsoon. Of all the localities of Worli Section, DeLisle Road is always the worst. It contributes heavily to the mortality of the Section. Added to the evil of overcrowding, the condition of the drainage of DeLisle Road is far from satisfactory. The DeLisle Road sewer frequently gets surcharged during the monsoon months and its contents overflow through the manholes. There are also several sewage swamps along this road, which no doubt render it still more unhealthy. To sum up then, it may be mentioned, that the main cause of the high Plague mortality in Worli Section, is overcrowding. There are 438 chawls in this Section. Some of these have a second and third upper storey, but the bulk of them contain a ground-floor only. These buildings are insufficient for the large working class population of the Section. On an average, less than half the whole Worli population resides in rooms tenanted by five persons; but the majority of the remainder share rooms with from five to ten others. The floor area of the great majority of these rooms is not more than 80 square feet. The remedy for this state of affairs is, therefore, to have more dwelling houses for the poor in this district. There is plenty of building room on Haines Road, on either side of Fergusson Road, in the open space between Elphinstone Road and Dadar stations of B, B, & C. I. Railway, and the open space to the west of Parbhadevi Road as far as Worli Pakhadi. But all these localities are merely swamps. They must be properly reclaimed, well sewered roads should be laid along them, and proper arrangements should be made for the drainage of storm-water. These localities can then be converted into a beautiful and healthy suburb. Of all these swamps the one that ought to be tackled first, is that between Elphinstone Road and Dadar station because, being close to two Railway lines, it would be very convenient of access. Exclusive of 433 still-born, 15,549 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 11,992 in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From Plague 1,075 deaths were registered, being 3,077 less than in the last quarter and 3728 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 692 deaths from Small-Pox, being 7 more than in the last quarter and 688 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. From affections of the Nervous system 565 deaths, inclusive of 442 deaths from Convulsions, were registered. From other diseases of the respiratory system 1,788 deaths were registered, being 466 less than in the last quarter and 408 more than in the corresponding period of the last year, of these 1055 were referred to Bronchitis, being 228 less than in the last quarter and 313 more than in the corresponding period of the last year; 488 were due to Pneumonia, being 112 less than in the last quarter, but 105 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. During the quarter 9,271 visits were made to houses by the Nurses working under the District Registrars and they enquired into 925 cases of ordinary sickness, 343 cases of infectious diseases, 772 deaths amongst the female population of the City, attended 46 confinements and ascertained 866 births.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's Fort establishment, Esplanade, Road.

Mr Alexander McKenzie presiding.

The chairman said that the report submitted by the Committee of Investigation, which had been circulated among the shareholders, was a very able one, and the directors had received much good advice from it. The only point he wanted to say much about was with regard to the question of accounts. After studying the report they had come to the conclusion that the accounts were correct. In the light of that report he would cause a note to be issued to the shareholders, which could be attached to the accounts already circulated showing how the error had occurred. With that addenda the shareholder, he thought, would be satisfied with the accounts as they stood; What was proposed to be added was to this effect. "That the figure of Rs 1,37,208-15-6, shown as balance of stock, is the result, after deducting sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 61,281-8-0, which, as indicated in the directors' report, it has been found necessary to write off on account of errors in stock books of previous years and deterioration in value Apart from these matters the balance to the credit of profit and loss for the year would have been Rs. 61,71,12-3. This, the chairman thought, would meet the wishes of the shareholders. He proposed that the accounts submitted by the directors together with the addendum be accepted.

Dr. Jehangir J Cursetji in recording the proposition said that since the board of directors had consented to amend the report as suggested by the Committee of Investigation nothing remained for the shareholders to complain about.

The proposition was carried.

It was then resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, to re-elect Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, the retiring director, and to appoint Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, and Mr. Heugh S. Symons auditors of the company for the current year.

Thanks were tendered to the board of directors and the chairman, and the meeting was dissolved.

DEATH OF FATHER WEHINGER.

THE LEPERS' APOSTLE.

The Rev. Father Wehinger, K. I. H. founder and head of St. John's Leper Asylum Mandalay, died on Sunday night from malarial fever contracted some years ago in Upper Burma. The deceased had been laid up with a serious attack of fever for the past three weeks and his strong constitution gave great hopes of his recovery. He will be gratefully remembered by the lepers of whom he was the apostle in Burma and numberless friends he made in this province and in Europe will long deplore his untimely death. For three years, that is from 1896 to 1899, Father Wehinger journeyed over a large part of Europe interviewing specialists, attending conferences for the study of leprosy, collecting funds and organising Committees for the furtherance of his charitable work. His zeal prompted him to interest Royalty itself in his undertaking, and the Emperor of Austria and the German Emperor in particular honoured him by personal interviews and by granting him substantial help towards the realisation of the plans which he was then maturing for the enlargement of St. John's Asylum. When the new wards were opened by Lord Curzon in 1901, His Excellency in person gave Father Wehinger the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

A Mandalay correspondent writing on the 7th instant, says, Father Wehinger, whose, death is announced, became unwell early last month, and on the 13th Major Entrican, Civil Surgeon, began to attend him. On Saturday Colonel Bantra was wired for, and an operation on the liver was performed. Yesterday it became known that the case was hopeless, and Father Wehinger passed away last night. The deceased was still a young man; I believe not yet forty, and his death is not only a shock to his many friends and admirers, but also a great blow to the work among the lepers here, his organising power being very great, and his influence all over Europe considerable. Father Wehinger was an Austrian, a native of Trieste or the neighbourhood. His family evinced great interest in the leper work, and his sister acted for some time as a nurse in the Asylum, which is a monument of the deceased's energy and devotion. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

INTENDS TO GO ON THE STAGE.

The "West Australian," prints the following interview with the Sultan of Johore.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore was in Perth yesterday (August 18th) having taken advantage of the stay in port of the homeward-bound mail steamer (China) by which he is a passenger, to pay the city a visit. He was in even a brisker state of mind than when seen at Fremantle at the time of his arrival from the Malay States, and, when interviewed by our representative, was busy with his camera at the ship's side, taking snapshots of the departing passengers.

Has your Highness had a good time in the East? asked the reporter.

Splendid, replied the Sultan, simply splendid.

Did you attend some of the race meetings?

Did I attend the races? echoed the potentate. Why I went to every meeting that I could get to in the country.?

And your opinions——?

"That you can get as good racing in Australia as anywhere."

How about the Flemington racecourse?

Absolutely the best that I have ever seen. I went over it. I bought a horse one day, and took him over every jump.

Including The Cathedral?

Yes including the Cathedral?

His Highness went on to say that he had bought 35 horses which included Minerva and other well-known racers. They were shipped on the steamer "Argus, on which he was going to Singapore, but, owing to that vessel getting into collision, other arrangements had to be made.

On being asked his movements, the Sultan gave the astonishing information that he was

GOING ON THE STAGE.

He was, perhaps, going straight on to London, without calling in at his country to see to its administration, and hoped next year to be in America, where he was going to embark in the profession, he said though whether in comedy or in the variety business he was not quite certain. I have been on the stage before he continued and have always taken a great interest in it. My Sultana was an actress, you know, and I have on board here two young ladies whom I am going to see come out on the English stage—Miss Stone and Miss Nicholls.

His Highness's name was on a passenger list with a man servant only as his attendant. He brought out with him as side-de-camp, Captain Daud, a Malay officer of the Johore military forces.

He's married, he said when that personage was inquired for. Married to a Melbourne girl. And here the Sultan laughed boisterously.

You do not expect to be back in Johore for some considerable time, then I queried the reporter.

Oh! in about a year or eighteen months, was the reply, for the camera was focussed and a picture taken of the passengers on the tender.

And how does it get on in the meantime?

The State? Oh, I have my deputies, and, as long as I get my revenue coming in satisfactorily, I guess it's all right, add the camera clicked once more.

His Highness is somewhat of a philosopher, and takes life, apparently, as something to be enjoyed as long as it lasts. The uneasiness that is usually supposed to be a constant attendant of the wearer of a crown does not find a resting-place with him, and, as the tender was waiting to take the last passengers for the shore, he passed the time joking with disembarking acquaintances and waving farewells as the two vessels parted.

If the Sultan should take to the stage, the music-hall would seem to be the direction in which he ought to break out, as his predilection for the cake walk, as shown during his stay in Colombo, proved that he lacked none of the agility or "abandon" necessary for the proper execution of it and similar break-downs.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions; and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same common jury.

THE SITTARAM BUILDING DISASTER.

TRIAL OF THE MISTREE.

Judah Shalom, a middle-aged Israel, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act, in using, in the construction of block D. of the Sittaram Buildings, certain unsound and unsuitable timber, knowing the same to be unsound and unsuitable for the purpose. He was further charged, at the instance of the Clerk of the Crown, in that in the months of October 1902 and May 1903, and the intervening months, he did a certain rash and negligent act, as the mistree on the work of constructing block D. of a building known as the Sittaram Buildings, in having directly or knowingly suffered a certain beam to be used, and thereafter the beams for the support of three floors of the said block D., which beams he knew, or ought to have known, to be of unsound quality, insufficient in sectional areas, and quite unsafe, and unfit for the purpose. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued. Superintendent Hamilton, cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, said there was heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning previous to the accident and a number of trees were uprooted.

Inspector Dreper, in his evidence, said that the broken beams were in his charge since the accident. Three beams were put in as evidence in the case.

Dr. Arthur Powell described the injuries on the four persons he saw at the morgue, and said that death was due to the injuries they had received by the collapse of the building.

Mr. Dara Nussurwanjee Mirza, of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Mirza, architects, examined by Mr. Strangman, said he was instructed by Mr. Sittaram to prepare plans, to give him instructions when required to carry on correspondence with the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, and to prepare amended plans. He had nothing to do with the supervision of the building. Witness did not know what arrangements had been made for the supervision of the building, but the accused and Mr. Sittaram often came to him for instructions and explanations regarding the plans. Accused did not give the dimensions of the beam for the southern block.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said it was the usual practice in the native town to erect buildings without having a supervisor. In regard to consultation, witness would have given Mr. Sittaram any assistance he was in need of. The accused appeared to him as a mistree of good intelligence from the way he understood the plans. It was usual for native mistrees to supervise the execution of buildings. As far as witness could notice, the accused was a careful man. He supervised the other blocks of the buildings and he might have been assisted by others. Witness's general opinion was that the work done by the accused was good, and witness was satisfied with the work. There was no municipal bye-law insisting on the thickness of a beam. A few days before the accident, very heavy rains fell in Bombay.

Re-examined: Witness would not have passed the building without the walls being bonded. He was not consulted as to whether the walls should be bonded.

Ismail Aboo, at allor, gave formal evidence regarding the death of one of the deceased persons, Mahomed Omer.

Gopal Ramjee, a muccadum of surveyors, said he had a contract from Sittaram Luxman for sawing wood. He sawed some of the teams used in the portion of the building which fell down. The prisoner supplied the wood and the measurements. He selected the timber, and witness sawed it, not knowing where it was to be used. He sawed many logs of wood, and among them were some that were good, some bad, and some indifferent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: Before the wood was sawed, one could not say if it was good or bad. Several bad logs of wood were rejected by the prisoner after they were sawn. If witness found a bad knot in a log, he used to call the prisoner's attention to it. If he noticed any thing bad in the wood, it was his duty to call the prisoner's attention to it.

Re-examined: It was no part of his duty to look to the quality of the wood. He was not responsible for it.

Chalkoo Kuteera, a carpenter, knew the accused and Sittaram Luxman. He had a contract from Sittaram for carpenteering work. The prisoner was the mistree of the works, and witness used to put up the beams in the portion that fell down under the prisoner's instructions. The beam on the first floor was put up under prisoner's instructions. Witness did not at that time notice the crack in the beam. The other beams were also put up under the prisoner's instructions. The prisoner had ordered witness to put the patch on the beam of the second floor. In patch on the beam of the third floor was also put by the witness under the prisoners instructions. He did nothing without the latters instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: Witness could not have seen the knot in the wood when he was planing it. He did not see anything objectionable in it. No other person could have noticed it without looking at it. He did not notice it when planing the wood. Witness noticed no hole in the beam when planing it. There was no hole in it when produced before the Coroner. Witness did not know if the prisoner was told before the Coroner to put his stick into the hole, and that it could not go in more than a foot. It rained heavily a few days before the day of the accident. Water must have gone into the building. Water was leaking on the third floor. The rains continued for several days. Masonry work was going on on the third floor, and coolies were going up the staircase with large pieces of Pore bunder stones, which they put on the third floor. They also put down on the third floor Khankee stones, bricks, and chunam. All the walls on the third floor were completed a few days before the collapse. Witness had put on the planking; and koba (mortar and chunam) was put on; and 10 or 15 persons were beating the floor and singing in chorus. Water was put on the flooring, but there was no complaint during all that time of the floor shaking.

Re-examined: There was nothing unusual about the quantity of building materials that were lying on the third floor.

Mr. Nasarvanjee Darab said he was present when the agreement between his son and Sittaram was executed. He was not responsible for supervising the building.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes: Witness told Sittaram that prisoner was a good supervising mistree. He had been working under witness for twelve years. Witness has had no reason to alter his opinion since then.

Witto Eyajee said he was a painter on Sittaram's building and had worked under the prisoner.

Cross-examined: Witness said he saw people going up the stair case with stones.

Koba Kesaw said he had a contract for Porebunder stone work from Sittaram Luxman at Sittaram Buildings. Witness worked under the prisoner's instructions. On the third floor, on the inner side the Porebunder stone work was bonded on to the other wall, but the outside wall was not bonded.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-day.

WHOLESALE MURDER NEAR GHAZIABAD.

A series of murders have occurred at Arthela, a village about a mile from Ghaziabad. About 2 o'clock on the 2nd instant, a Jat, by name Ramji Lal, murdered his wife, a bunniah, and two other women. The story runs to the effect that Ramji Lal's wife, Beroo, carried on an intrigue with a bunniah named Bishamber. The husband was aware of the fact and tried to put a stop to their meetings, but his wife on some pretence or other managed to see the bunniah daily. Herdai and Ram Dei wives of another Jat, and the bunniah were friends of Bishamber and Beroo. The Jat came down to Ghaziabad with his gandasa (an instrument for cutting hay) for the purpose of having its edge sharpened. On his way back he met Herdai in a field and murdered her; then he killed Ram Dei who was cutting grass in the locality. The murderer then proceeded home where he killed his wife with the same instrument. The bunniah in the meantime getting wind of the affair considered that he had urgent business elsewhere but met Ramji Lal as he was preparing to leave who killed him off hand. The police received news of the affair, traced the murderer not very far away and called upon him to surrender but he after a struggle got away. The murderer, however proceeded to Ghaziabad and gave himself up to the police also confessing his crime.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywher Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.

A BOER'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The "Diamond Field Advertiser" (Kimberley) publishes two articles upon the Somaliland campaign by a member of the Boer contingent, who took part in the advance of the flying column under General Manning from Obbia, and was present in Colonel Cobbe's zareba on the day of Colonel Plunkett's unfortunate disaster. Upon the general results of the expedition he says:—

Although but six months have elapsed since my arrival and return from Somaliland, yet within that period the whole aspect of the Somaliland expedition has entirely altered; operations cleverly planned have been altogether frustrated, wells which were seized and occupied under the most discouraging conditions abandoned, and three mobile columns routed.

The most imaginative could not for a moment realise nor even adequately surmise the extent of the hardships encountered by the Burgh Contingent on the line of march from Obbia to Calkayu Wells, the arduous marches and counter-marches performed and always under the most trying conditions—sun blazing hot, water bottles empty, willing but weary horses, dragged rather than ridden along the narrow, interminable camel tracks torn by the endless thorn-bushes with which the country abounds, in my opinion the only product the country can boast of. Those were but a few of the experiences encountered in the initial stages along the line of march.

A more unpresentable and unprepossessing country than Italian Somaliland I trust it will never be my lot to set foot in, sandy, broken, trackless, waterless, uncultivated, uninhabited—these adjectives convey but a faint idea of the country in which a campaign has been waged with scant success against a mobile enemy whose tactics equal, if not excel, our own.

He makes the following reference to the loss of a member of the Boer contingent:—

It was between Galadi and the Boer wells where the popular and youthful Bloemfontein burgher Jan Swartz got lost. In some unaccountable manner he became detached from the main body and was never again seen. Every effort was made to discover his whereabouts, patrols despatched in all directions, huge bonfires erected at surrounding wells but all was of no avail.

Persistent reports were current in Somaliland that the Mullah had Swartz a prisoner. I doubt the authenticity of such a report. Even native guides have been known to stray. There are no landmarks no mountains by which your locality can be discerned, nothing but light tracks which appear to run in all directions.

Up to this period the enemy had shown a disinclination to meet our troops, abandoning as they had some of their treasured wells, evacuating important positions without firing a shot; in short, there appeared no organisation about them at all. This, as the Mullah intended, lulled us into a false security and led us to underrate the power of the enemy, so that we were beguiled into abortion of the country infested with the cream of the Mullahs's force.

The history of the expedition has already been given in the Blue-books published in this country, so that there is no need to follow the burgher's story of its vicissitudes. His account of one incident may, however, be selected as typical of what the expedition had to contend against:—

On April 16 what might have terminated in a disaster was narrowly averted by a gallant stand and a determined fight for life by a burgher patrol. The patrol in question consisted of 16 burghers, four British mounted infantry, eight Somali mounted infantry, under Captain Chichester, the whole under Captain Shackerly. We had proceeded about two miles on the Wardair road when a scouting party of the enemy, numbering some 20, showed up among the bushes. We fired a volley into them without dismounting. The enemy precipitately retiring, we chased them about a mile, when we were suddenly confronted by quite 200 Somalis, who poured a hail of fire pell-mell through the bushes.

It soon became apparent that a trap had been laid for us. With surprising coolness Captain Shackerly called upon the patrol to dismount. There was barely time to comply with the order when the enemy, advancing in a half-circle around the bushes, closed up to within fifty yards of us and poured in a stiff volley. By this time a circle had been formed. Captain Chichester at this moment was in the act of crossing over an open stretch of ground in order to communicate with his men when he dropped mortally wounded by an explosive bullet through the stom ch.

Things were now assuming a serious aspect. The enemy, knowing full well that reinforcements would soon arrive made a combined rush on all sides.

"They are coming on our rear, broke out from Captain Foster to Captain Shackerly "what's to be done?" Captain Shackerly replied "Sit tight. Keep Miller of the King's Royal Rifles, volunteered to go to Cobbe's zareba for reinforcements, which he succeeded in doing and has since been recommended for the D. C. M. for his gallant conduct. In the mean time the Somalis had located the vicinity of our circle among the bushes and were peppering away unceasingly. Their fire was returned with marked coolness by the burghers. Every shot fired by our gallant party told. Twice were the enemy checked from completely surrounding us.

By this time we had lost fifteen horses killed and wounded, three of the Somali Mounted Infantry mortally wounded, one burgher slightly wounded—escape cut off, wounded men crying out with no prospect of having their wounds attended to There was now a silent lull in the hostilities, broken only by cries and shouts of the enemy who were jabbering away within hearing distance, Captain Shackerly took advantage of the momentary lull and detailed four men to build a small zareba where a final stand could be made if necessary. This they commenced to do and had barely proceeded with their work when a cheer was heard and a company of the King's African Rifles, under Captain Olivey came in sight. The enemy, who had evidently witnessed the approach of the reinforcements decided for reasons of their own to retire.

Captain Olivey expressed keen disappointment, as did his men at not having a smack at the enemy. Twenty four hours later Captain Olivey and his whole company were lying killed almost on the same spot where he displayed such anxiety to engage them. Personally I attribute the extrication of the patrol from no dangerous a position to the coolness and courage of Captain Shackerly whose services, I trust have been recognised and received the recognition they deserve.

AN ILL-FATED SHIP.

FIVE OFFICERS DEAD.

THE "Shanghai Daily Press" of August 18th says:—

The conditions existing on the steamship Poyang, are, according to advices received late yesterday afternoon, of even a more serious nature than at first received. So far it is known that Captain R. Phillips chief officer, J. R. Alexander, chief engineer, H. W. Campbell, second engineer, H. Campbell and the Chinese pilot are dead, while the third engineer and night pilot with a number of the native crew are being cared for in the hospital at Kiukiang. The condition of these men is critical and it seems quite probable that the number of deaths will be considerable larger. The Poyang carried a number of European passengers, several of whom had been slightly ill but no deaths have been reported among them. From the information at hand, it is suspected that this strange and fatal disease will prove to be cholera yet there is some considerable reason to believe that it may be due to ptomaine poisoning. It is reported that the passengers afflicted, attributed their illness to certain tinned foods eaten by them. The symptons of the two diseases are quite similar in their actions and to any but the trained physician, would be necessarily confusing. The vessel is yet in quarrantine at Kukiang, and is without officers to bring her back to the homeport. It is quite probable that the ill starred ship will be brought to Shanghai in tow of a British Cuiser stationed near bye, or will be supplied by her with the necessary officers and men to proceed under steam.

The unfortunate occurrence is one of the saddest incidents in local shipping circles that has happened for many months, and has cast a gloom over the entire city. All the officers of the Poyang are well known in Shanghai, and their many friends have received the sad intelligence of the deaths with many expressions of sympathy and deep regret.

GIANT COLONIAL ORANGES.

THE orange supplies to Great Britain, which are particularly varied and abundant this last year, had some welcome additions in the way of prime samples from South Australia and Jamaica. The mammoth Washington Navels created quite a stir in the trade, for the fruit is so large that some of the cases only contain 72 fruits, and they sold at 18s. a package, or 3s. a dozen wholesale. This is a phenomenal price. Other varieties, with 96, 120, and 150 to the case, sold at 14s. Without doubt these South Australian Navels are the finest oranges ever put on Covent Garden market. The Jamaican arrivals are good, but in no way comparable to the Australian fruit. With 150 and 200 to the case, they sold from 10s. to 16s. each. These values are equal to those prevailing for choice Jaffa oranges.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Most of the tastes and preferences of the new Pope with regard to minor matters connected with his office are as yet unknown. But, judging by the following pastoral letter which the then Bishop of Mantua wrote ten years ago to the clergy of his diocese, there is bad news for the cycling section of the Roman Catholic clergy. "The use of the cycle," wrote Monsignor Sarto, "has become so general among laymen that they think life could not go on without it. As this innovation seems also to find favour with the clergy, I deem it necessary to give the order of abstinence from cycling to all men in orders. My seminarists know already what I think about

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE hit which Mr. Jack London's dog novel has made will increase the interest for another book by him that Messrs. Isbister are to issue in the autumn. Last summer he walked into their office and explained that he had been living for three months in the East-end of London to study life there. Then he took from his pocket the crumpled manuscript of the coming book, People of the Abyss.

A second instalment of Sir Walter Besant's Magnum Opus is promised under the title, London in the Time of the Stuarts. It is a history of London when the the Stuart Kings ruled, and when the City kicked against their rule. But it is much more, for it is also a study of customs and people. Sir Walter's account of Plague and the fire should show all his qualities as a writer at their best. Messrs. Black are the publishers.

Mr. Murray has decided, in view of the interest now centring in Turkish and Balkan affairs, to issue the Life of Midhat Pasha at once. It throws much light on the methods of Turkish government and upon the Sultan as a personality. Its contents may accordingly be a useful contribution to the Near East problem with which the nations are faced. The biographer of Midhat Pasha, who was once the subject of a debate in our Parliament, is his son, Ali Haydar Midhat.

This autumn the Gentleman's Magazine Library, which has been in course of publication with Mr. Elliot Stock for twenty years, is to be completed. It has been edited by Mr. Lawrence Gomme, and it will fitly close with the Section relating to London. Much material to be so described is scattered throughout the files, for 130 years, of the Gentleman's Magazine. It has been carefully collected and classified and will make two good-sized volumes.

An important art book is announced by Messrs Chatto. The subject of it is Mr. James Orrock the well-known artist, collector, and connoisseur. The choicest of his art treasures will be shown in nearly eighty photogravure plates, and many other illustrations. This gallery will include pictures by great English masters like Constable, which have never been engraved before. Mr. Orrock has also been a collector of Chippendale and Sheraton furniture and of Nankin china. Thus the book, which is to be in two volumes and limited to 500 sets, will touch art on many sides. In it Mr. Byron Webber is Boswell to Mr. Orrock's memories.

Mr. Froude announces an uncommonly interesting edition of the songs of Robert Burns. It will bring them and the melodies for which they were written together for the first time. Burns is designated as a tone-poet because he wrote for music, and because his songs, with his airs, are a study in tonepoetry. Mr. James C. Dick, who prepares the edition, gives the entire text of every Burns song and ballad, and many pieces are now printed for the first time. These hitherto anonymous songs, we are told, have been inserted on the authority of the MS, reproduced in facsimile in the volume, from other existing MS and from constructive evidence.

During recent years Messrs. Black have in a special degree been giving attention to books representing fine colour work. They have taken readers to Japan with Mr. Mempes, to Egypt with Mr. Talbot Kelly, and to Palestine with Mr Fullerlove. They thought that before going to other regions of the world they should add to the series a colour book on England. They asked Mrs. Allingham, whose art has dealt so delightfully with English life and landscape, to illustrate it. For this purpose she chose between seventy and eighty of her drawings. They will appear soon, with a narrtive and descriptive text by Mr. Marcus B. Huish, under the title Happy England.

A volume of essays on the subject of famous lovers in French history is being published by Messrs. Chatto within the next few weeks. It is by M. Paul Gaulot, and has been translated from the French by Dr. Charles Laroche. M. Gaulot says that, though the papers may individually be devoted to distinct historical characters, they all show what love and passion were in the charming though terrible eighteenth century. Moreover, they have the double interest of being studies alike in history and in psychology. He adds that he has not introduced any romance other than what the heroes and heroines actually furnish themselves.

Mr. Lydekker, whose writing on natural history are so well known, has finished a book entitled Mostly Mammals. It consists of essays, dealing in an exact yet popular way with all the latest phases of zoology. Thus one chapter discusses the coloration of large animals, and another explains why Arctic animals turn white. Monkey hand-prints and the pedigree of the cat are other subjects in which the general reader can take an interest. The book, which Messrs. Hutchinson will publish, is to have illustrations from drawings and photographs by, among others, the Duchess of Bedford, Lord Delamere, and the Hon. Walter Rothschild.

Now that electricity makes the world brighter the whole art of lighting approaches more and more towards being a science. Dr. Louis Bell has written a book on it, for early publication by Messrs. Constable. It is described as a study of the utilization of artificial light. It deals with the application of illuminants and treats of the illuminants themselves in so far as a knowledge of their peculiarities is necessary to their intelligent use. General principles of artificial lighting are discussed rather than concrete examples, because the science of producing light is one that changes so rapidly that the apparatus of to-day may be discarded to-morrow. The growth of books bearing on technical and scientific education has been remarkable recently.

Mr. Silas K. Hocking has a new novel just appearing with Messrs. Warne under the title The Tempter's Power.—An Angel's Portion is the name of a story by Mr. Algernon Gissing which Messrs. Chatto are to publish during the autumn.—Major Arthur Griffiths has finished a story, The Silver Spoon, which Messrs. White are to issue. They also announce a new novel by Mr. Bertram Mitford.—Mr. P. G. Wodehouse is the author of a boy's story called A Prefect's Uncle, which Messrs. Black announce. It deals with life at a large public school, treating it from the outdoor aspect.—On Monday Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing two volumes of fiction, Penelope Brandling by Vernon Lee, in the Pseudonym Library, and The Situation of Lady Patricia, which the author, Mr. Trowbridge, describes as a satire for idle people.

Mr. Murray is publishing an illustrated book on Fountains Abby by Dean Hodges, of Massachusetts.—Dr. Moule, the Bishop of Durham, has a new book, From Sunday to Sunday, appearing with Messrs. Isbester. It consists of essays on religious subjects.—Marsh-Country Rambles is a volume by Mr. Herbert W. Tompkins, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish, probably in October.—Mr. Croal Thomson, who knew Whistler intimately, is contributing a series of recollections of him to the September Art Journal.—An edition of Robinson Crusoe, with eight full-page illustrations in colour by Mr. John Williamson, is being issued by Messrs. Black.—A book for young people, Peter Rabbit, which Miss Beatrix Potter wrote for Messrs. Warne last year, had a sale of 36,000 copies. She is following it this year with a volume entitled The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin.

The question between authors and their illustrators is, as the Academy remarked last week, an old one. The topic is suggested afresh by Messrs. Dent's announcement of a forthcoming volume of literary cartoons in colour, by Mr. Monro Scott Orr. The literary heroes and heroines that Mr. Scott Orr has chosen to portray are Mr. Maicawber, Mrs. Gamp, Mr. Pecksniff, Jos Sedley, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Meg Merrilies, Dominie Sampson, the Three Musketeers, John Silver, Decimus Saxon, Mrs. Malaprop, and Tony Lumpkin.

In the case of the characters from Dickens, Mr. Scott Orr's imaginative portraits will have to compete with the authoritative portraits of the original illustrations. As all the world knows Dickens took immense pains with the illustrations for his books, insisting on having the sketches submitted to him, and—so to say—settling them in consultation with the artist. Moreover, he found in Phiz an illustrator after his own heart. Then the portraits appeared contemporaneously with the descriptions in the text, so that the reader derived his mental picture at once from text and plate, and had no opportunity of framing his own imaginary portrait. The same difficulties will apply, but with considerably less force to the one character from Thackeray. The rest had no original, and so to speak, authoritative portraits, so they are for genius at large to make its own. Unless, indeed, after reading the obituary notices of Mr. Henley, the world shall look for his lineaments in the picture of John Silver.

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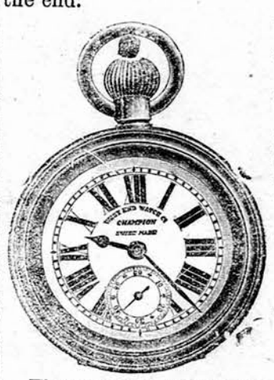

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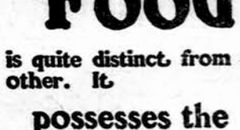
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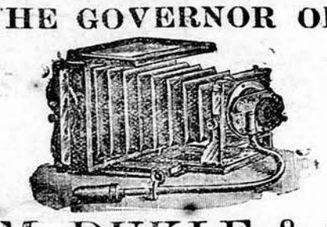

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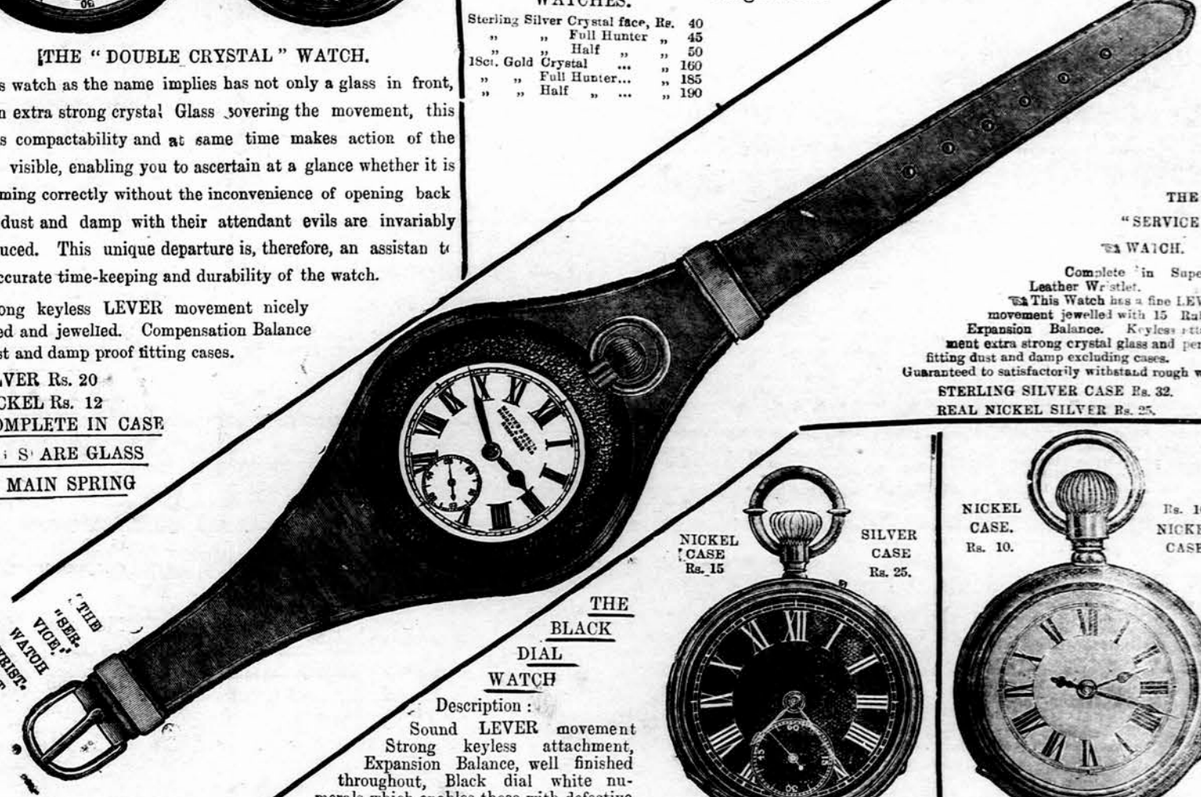

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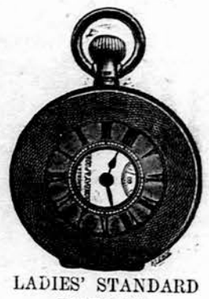

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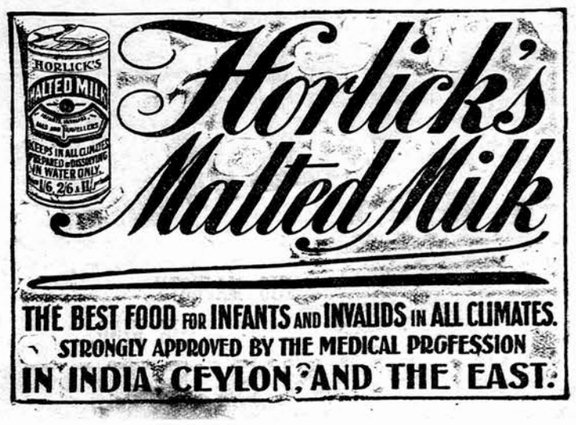

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